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RUANDA-URUNDI

ECONOMY II

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RUANDA-URUNDI

ECONOMY II

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MAPS

Location of the Main Deposits.

Commercial Activity.

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Translated from the French
by
Goldie Blankoff-Scarr

NOTES

1) The spellings "Ruanda" and "Urundi" have been kept when referring to the native countries and the residences, although the correct spelling would be "Rwanda" and "Burundi";

2) The official spelling of the names of territorial seats has been maintained; however, since the present document has been written, the territorial organization of the Trusteeship Territory has been greatly modified in order to meet the needs involved in the evolution brought about by its imminent accession to independence.

In Burundi 10 territories are replaced by 18 provinces, whereas in Rwanda prefectures replace the former "chefferies";

3) In the native language the inhabitants of Ruanda and of Urundi are designated by the words Munyarwanda (plural: Banyarwanda) and Murundi (plural: Barundi). In conformity with the usage adopted in specialized works, we shall write a Rwanda, some Rwanda, a Rundi, some Rundi;

4) Likewise, the representatives of the country's three races are called, in the native language, Mututsi (plural: Batutsi), Muhutu (plural: Bahutu), Mutwa (plural: Batwa). Only the roots will be used here, for example: a Tutsi, some Tutsi, a Hutu, some Hutu, a Twa, some Twa;

5) The native languages are called Kinyarwanda and Kirundi. Here again, only the roots will be written: Rwanda or the Rwanda language and, likewise, Swahili and not Kiswahili.

6) In general, the statistics go as far as December 31, 1958.

Moreover, the territory of Gitarama was created on January 1, 1959. Before this date, it was an integral part of the Nyanza territory.

As a result, the statistical tables mention only the Nyanza territory. Therefore, the data included in this column concern the present territories of Nyanza and Gitarama.

All the maps, on the other hand, have been brought up to date and indicate the present-day borders of both territories.

7) The tonnage given in various tables and diagrams is indicated in short tons.

In some instances, the liquid measure has been indicated in cubic feet, this being a standard measure identical in all Anglo-Saxon countries.

CHAPTER I

MINERAL RESOURCES

SUMMARY

Origin of the Metals.

The Mining Policy.

The Mines.

Hydrology.

The Mission for Water Resources.

Peat.

The Methane of Lake Kivu.

ORIGIN OF THE METALS

1. — The most frequent mineralizations are found in the secondary eluvial, alluvial and colluvial formations which were formed at the expense of the primary masses, by concentrating the toughest ores in the lower portion of these deposits. They are, therefore, found in the alluvial zones next to mineralized primary formations, especially in the Nyabarongo alluvions, in the neighborhood of Lake Muhazi, in Rwin-kwavu (Kibungu) and in the Kanyaru and Bugesera Rivers as well as in the river alluvions of the Congo-Nile ridge.

2. — According to the nature of the neighboring primary formations, the alluvions contain gold (Congo-Nile ridge), cassiterite (Nyabarongo, Rwin-kwavu, Lake Muhazi, Kigali), tungsten (Lake Burera, Bugesera, Lake Rweru, Giciye) and columbo-tantalite (Congo-Nile ridge, Bijojo, Mutaho, Nyungwe, etc.) One finds the rich eluvions nearer the primary deposits, but in approximately the same regions as the rich alluvions. The primary mineralizations are hardly studied or mined except in Rutongo (cassiterite), Gatumba (cassiterite, columbo-tantalite) Lake Burera (tungsten), near Kigali (tungsten, cassiterite), Bubambira (tungsten), Rwin-kwavu (cassiterite), Karonge (bastnaesite).

3. — Mineralizations are divided up according to concentric zones, surrounding the granitic masses; the columbo-tantalite is concentrated closer to the mother-magmats; cassiterite, gold and tungsten, farther away. In other zones, the tectonic plays an essential role in the alignment of the mineralization zones; such is the case for the tungsten deposits which extend in parallel bands, north-northwest, in northern Ruanda. Thus it seems that these mineralizations are associated with a favorable horizon and that their concentration dates back to the formation of these deposits (syngenetic deposits).

4. — The pegmatic formations, which are the closest to the magmas, may contain minerals such as beryl and amblygonite, mined in Gatumba, Bijojo and on the Congo-Nile ridge. There are also deposits of primary gold in Miyove and perhaps in Nyungwe, and sulfuric rock in Rushubi, but they have been mined only on an experimental basis.

5. — Finally, one may note more special mineralizations such as topaz in Giciye, radioactive monazite in Kanyaru and on the shores of Lake Kivu, magnetic deposits near Kigali, bismuthic deposits on the Congo-Nile ridge and in Gatumba, mineral phosphates in Batumba and various other ores the quantity and possibilities of which are unknown.

THE MINING POLICY

6. — The mining wealth of the Territory is not developed by the government which concedes the right to prospect and mine deposits to companies and mining colonists. Since Ruanda-Urundi has never been opened to public mining prospection, mining rights are granted in virtue of agreements made with the conceding power. The general legislation relative to mines is applicable only inasmuch as the stipulations of the mining agreements are not contrary to it.

7. — Besides the moral guarantees (integrity and respect for social legislation), applicants must personally possess the technical means necessary for the research and rational development of the deposits discovered and must also prove that they have a minimum of 500,000 francs to devote to this undertaking.

8. — The agreement must be approved by decree before any mining rights may be exercised. From then on, according to the agreement, the holder has the right to carry on, under the cover of a general research permit, all prospection work within the law. During the period when this permit is valid, generally two years, the concessionaire may delimit an area of 12,355 acres in a maximum of five blocks for his exclusive mining prospection. This exclusive right expires four years after the general prospection right has been granted; it is extended to all the substances for which concession may be granted by mining legislation, with the exclusion of mineral oils and radioactive substances; in addition, it includes right to build approach routes within the block, to construct buildings, to use the non-navigable and non-floatable waterways and to cut canalizations for this purpose.

9. — In order to allow for reinvestment with a view to furthering prospection work within the reserved areas, the concessionaire may be authorized by the registrar of land securities to dispose of the ore discovered during this work, on payment of a fixed sum equal to 10 % of the value of the products extracted from mine-head.

10. — The exclusive right to mining prospection may be renewed three times for a period of two years. The renewals are granted by decree on the agreement of the Mining Service ("Service des mines"). No special condition is required in order to obtain the first renewal. The second one is granted only if the holder possesses the means necessary for the fruitful continuation of prospection work. In order to obtain the third renewal, the concessionaire must furnish proof that he has carried on work which will reveal the existence of a deposit and its size.

11. — During the period of validity, the registrar of land securities receives exclusive prospecting rights and, later, during a period no longer than six months after the expiration of these rights, he examines all applications for mining permits made by companies or individual mining

colonists. The application for a mining permit bears on a polygon completely circumscribed within the block over which the concessionaire has exclusive prospecting rights; the description of the boundaries, the plans as well as the area of the concession requested are mentioned in it along with the nature of the substances to be conceded. The application also indicates the known limits of the deposit, its aspect and the information which the applicant has relative to its cubage and the grade of the ore.

12. — The granting of a mining permit is subject to evaluation by the Mining Service which must give its opinion concerning the existence of the deposits discovered. The permits is granted by royal decree. It is valid for thirty years in the case of surface deposits and for fifty years in the case of underground deposits. On the approval of the Mining Service and if the legal prescriptions are respected by the concessionaire, the Minister of African Affairs may extend the period of validity thirty years in the case of surface deposits and forty years in the case of underground deposits.

13. — The mining permit grants the following rights:

- the right to undertake the treatment of ores;
- the right to occupy the lands inside the mining perimeter, to the extent necessary for the working of the mines and the treatment of the ores;
- the right to use, within the perimeter of the mine conceded, the water of non-navigable or non-floatable waterways, as is necessary for the mining of the ores or their treatment. Water power from these waterways may, however, be used only in virtue of a special concession;
- the right to use plots situated beyond the perimeter of the mine conceded for the purpose of establishing transportation or communication facilities and the water pipes necessary for the mines and the treatment reserves.

14. — The right to use the surface land for mining needs constitutes a legal easement in the public interest. The occupation of government land involves the payment of annual dues in accordance with the rate established for the sale and rental of lands. If the grounds necessary for mining exploitation are occupied by natives or involve private rights on their behalf, such occupation must be authorized by the government which determines beforehand the amount of the indemnities. This sum corresponds to that of the damages suffered plus one-fifth.

15. — The holder of a mining permit must, before undertaking any work, obtain a mining authorization from the government. This authorization is granted to him only if he has the means to work the deposits rationally and to assure the protection of his workers.

16. — A permit may be declared invalid in case of irrational working of the deposit, of non-execution of the holder's obligations and of fraudulent interference with the rights of the government.

17. — On expiration of the permit, the conceding power resumes all the rights of the concessionaire and regains possession of the mines and installations; on the expiration of the twentieth year (surface deposits) or the fortieth year (underground deposits), the government has also the right to buy back the mine and all its outbuildings.

18. — The joint-stock companies, the statutes of which fulfill the legal prescriptions, each year on presentation of the balance sheet, pay the government mining dues representing a portion of the profits to be distributed. Each year the other individual miners (colonists) pay the government a portion of their profits, the percentage being established on the basis of the capital invested which is calculated at the end of each fiscal year.

THE MINES

19. — The mineral wealth of the Territory is developed by companies and mining colonists. The most important companies having an office in Ruanda-Urundi in 1958 were the following:

— "La Société des Mines d'Étain du Ruanda-Urundi (MINE-TAIN)" occupies 145,800 acres of land for exclusive mining prospecting; moreover, one hundred and forty mining permits bearing on a global area of about 486,800 acres have been granted to this company. Its activities are scattered throughout the country, but mainly in Ruanda (Gatumba-Musha) and in the northeast of Urundi. It mines cassiterite, mixed ores, tungsten, amblygonite, gold and beryl.

— "La Société Minière de Muhinga et de Kigali (SOMUKI)", with its head office in Rutongo (Kigali), holds the exclusive rights to four blocks totaling 12,355 acres. Its mining concessions, 37 in all, represent a global area 108,724 acres and are located, for the most part, in the territories of Kigali, Muhinga and Bubanza. It mines tin, gold, silver, niobium-tantalum as well as cerium, lanthanum and didymium (rare earths).

— "La Compagnie Géologique et Minière du Ruanda (GEO-RUANDA)" works large deposits of cassiterite in Rwinkwavu (Kibungu). It has about 234,745 acres for its exclusive prospecting; twenty-four mines covering an area of approximately 23,830 acres have been conceded to it.

— "La Compagnie de Recherches et d'Exploitation Minière au Ruanda-Urundi (COREM)", with its head office in Kigali, has 321,230 acres of land reserved for its exclusive prospecting; it also has seventeen mines covering an area of 128,986 acres for the mining of tin, tantalum, niobium and tungsten.

— "La Compagnie Minière du Ruanda-Urundi (MIRUDI)", branch of the "Compagnie Minière des Grands Lacs (MGL)", carries on limited mining activities in the territories of Ngozi, Nyanza and

Production of the principal companies and colonists (in lbs).

Enterprises	Euro- pean personnel	Native personnel	Cassiterite	Mixed ores (Tantalum and columbite)	Tungsten	Fine gold	Beryl	Ambly- gonite	Bas- naci- te	Totals
Société MINETAIN	34	4,030	1,536,606	145,504	112,435	243	27,117	22,046	—	—
Société SOMUKI	16	1,578	1,437,399	—	—	—	—	—	5,952	—
Société GEORUANDA . . .	22	1,018	1,033,957	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Société COREM	5	342	372,577	265	—	—	—	—	—	—
Société MIRUDI	1	322	74,956	6,393	—	—	74,903	—	—	—
MM. MARCHAL et BERVOETS	4	572	119,048	—	160,936	—	—	—	—	—
M. STINGHLAMBER	3	305	—	—	194,005	—	—	—	—	—
M. MIERGE	1	42	—	—	—	50,706	—	—	—	—
M. LOUFS	1	79	24,250	243	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. PIROTTE	—	25	6,614	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for the companies enumerated	87	8,313	4,605,409	152,404	152,404	518,081	102,020	22,046	5,952	5,406,162
General totals for Ruanda- Urundi	89	8,364	4,614,228	153,220	518,081	265	102,020	22,046	5,952	5,415,812
Value in francs	—	—	157,326,000	9,339,000	9,258,000	6,816,000	848,000	50,000	37,000	183,674,000

Bubanza where it has thirty-five concessions, totaling 117,372 acres for the mining of cassiterite, niobium-tantalum, columbite and beryl.

20. — Besides the companies listed, there were twenty-two colonists working mines in the Territory in 1958. They mine cassiterite, tungsten and mixed ores.

21. — The mining activities in Ruanda-Urundi are managed by a section head engineer who lives in Usumbura. Two engineers in the field are responsible for the inspection of the mines. The registrar of land securities has the power to enforce the legislation relative to mines and is in possession of the mining map which may be consulted by the public.

HYDROLOGY

22. — The country is almost completely separated from the Congo by the Graben of the Congo-Nile ridge. In itself, it constitutes neither a physiographic nor a hydrologic whole, and very varied geological formations make up its shelf. Its most characteristic feature is probably its young relief. This feature is also responsible, to a large degree, for the intense and destructive erosion from which the country suffers and for the disappearance of all permanent traces of water in certain regions the future of which is in great jeopardy. In spite of the efforts made to overcome this situation, there has been very little improvement in recent years.

23. — In drawing up the hydrologic estimates, one notes that almost 8 % of the country is covered by marshes and that most of them are situated on the high plateaus in the regions having the most plentiful rainfall. In these marshes, the losses through evaporation can reach almost 236,595,000 gallons, that is, almost as much as the total amount of water consumed annually by the entire Congo.

24. — Underground water-bearing sheets are rare in Ruanda-Urundi : in the mines which are quite near the surface, it was hardly necessary to combat infiltrations of water. The geological formations which make up the substratum belong to two main systems : the first is that of the Rusizi, represented especially in the west by gneiss, micaschists, amphibolites and quartzites; the second is that of Urundi, in the center and in the east, which includes schists, quartzites and conglomerates. The permeability of these rocks is very low; it is considerably better in the case of quartzites, sandstone and gneiss, when they weather and rise above the waterproof schistous formations.

25. — The surface relief, which is undulated, could make underground water spring forth in certain thalwegs, but until now these sheets of water have not been explored by deep borings. It is, moreover, probable that these waters are highly mineralized as is also the case for most spring waters.

26. — More recent rocks break through in the south, especially schists, sandstones and limestones belonging to the Rumpungwe system, but not the least bit of information is available as to whether they contain water-bearing sheets. Recent lava with deposits of tuff and ashes cover a limited space in the Ruhengeri region. Of course they necessarily contain good water-bearing sheets, but these have not been studied either. The abundance of springs near the contact of this lava with the rocks of the shelf does, however, constitute an indication of their permeability. One may say the same for the older lava of the Shangugu and Bugarama regions, but their marked weathering has caused the re-covering of the hills by a completely waterproof layer of clay which prevents any infiltration of rain water and makes the water stream away. Immense marshes have been formed on the high plateaus on the boundaries of the ridges separating the hydrological basins where this lava overflowed; their only opening is a tiny drain through which an often negligible amount of water flows because of the elevation of the shelf and the intense evaporation.

27. — On the northern slope of the upper Maragarazi valley, on the southern boundary of Urundi, dioritic formations have penetrated the primary formations of the Rumpungwe system. The difference in the porousness of these two types of formations is certainly favorable to the presence of underground water, but little information is available on this subject.

28. — A few outcrops of granite have, through weathering, formed more permeable granitic arenas. Where they have been spared by erosion, these arenas contain the phreatic sheet and wells may be dug there, but they must have a very wide diameter in order to supply a relatively large quantity of water.

29. — In the Graben and its lateral throws such as the Rusizi valley and its prolongation, the Rubyiro valley, as in the Maragarazi valley, lake and river deposits containing gravel, sand and clay, etc., have been discovered. The use of the water-bearing sheets, often excellent, contained in these deposits, has already begun throughout the entire Rusizi plain.

30. — As a result of erosion, the top soil is often very thin. The valleys, still young, are narrow and are not adapted to the deposit of large alluvial formations. Springs are rare and most often irregular; there are few waterways and the hydrographic network is almost non-existent in certain regions of the east and northeast. All these factors are unfavorable to the search for underground sheets in the movable surface formations and the rocks of the shelf.

31. — At the present time there are plans to use, in the dry regions of eastern Ruanda, flooded valleys containing slope eluvions and lake and river alluvions having a high porousness. The depressions of the

Kagera River and of Lake Mugesera thus seem able to supply a certain amount of underground water. The presence of underground water there depends on possibilities of feeding the underground reservoir; therefore, it depends in part on the amount of rainfall which is, alas, very low since only about 40 inches are recorded there annually.

32. — The eastern part of the country is in real danger of drying out because of the more and more prolonged exhaustion of springs, especially near Kigali and at numerous other points where the plans, drawn up on the basis of old information, for the impoundage of the waters have had to be abandoned or completely modified. The struggle against the streaming away of water and erosion, which is being carried on intensively, will probably bring about an increase in the piezometric level of the underground waters. In fact, in Astrida it has been noted that the flow of springs has been increased by the digging of antierosive ditches and by contour cultivation on the slopes down which the water had streamed.

THE MISSION FOR WATER RESOURCES (" LA MISSION DES RESSOURCES AQUIFERES [MRA] ")

33. — The essential purpose of this mission, set up in Astrida in February 1957, is to draw up a scientific and detailed estimate of " useful water ", primordial element of the inner structure of any natural environment. The minimal amount of water constituting the remainder of the meteoric waters left at the disposal of the surface soils is indispensable knowledge, even as an approximation, in order to apply modern methods of land improvement on a large scale.

34. — The mission, which includes a hydro-geologist, an eco-climatologist, a pedologist and a phytosociologist, is not attempting to resolve all the hydrological problems which arise in the Territory. The disciplines which are represented within the mission, its temporary character and its limited means orient its program clearly toward the ecological field which is centered above all on the conservation and maintenance of fertile waters in a broken relief. The mission does not necessarily aim at discovering new impoundable sheets of underground water and encroaches in no way upon the program of existing services.

35. — In order to obtain coherent results, the mission concentrates its observations and measures on a specific hydrographic basin. Tightly closed and containing enough variation, topographical as well as anthropic, in its spontaneous or cultivated vegetation, the Karusi basin has been chosen as the subject of a detailed study of the water situation. Astride the territories of Kitega and Mubinga, neighboring the populous regions of central Urundi, this vast complex fulfills the demands set by the

given goals. The results obtained will, of course, be valid only for this complex, but a basin truly representative of the whole of the Territory does not exist anywhere.

36. — Other natural regions will be less minutely studied; they will be assigned, in relation to the Karusi basin, sufficiently broad correlation coefficients, which may be later reduced by those who carry on this research. For the mission is, above all, the beginning of a combined action which will make it possible to arrive at greater accuracy in the data available on the natural environment so that the failures or at least the hesitations of empiricism may be reduced as much as possible.

PEAT

37. — The government has entrusted the mission of studying the peat-bogs of Ruanda-Urundi to an IRSAC botanist. The aim of this work is to draw up an inventory as complete as possible of the existing peat-bogs, to describe their vegetation and their evolution and to characterized the various types of peat with a view to their possible use.

38. — The large majority of the valleys are marshy; they give the landscape a very special character. Some of them resemble former lakes or flooded valleys entirely covered by vegetation among which the papyrus predominates. They contain layers of peat which are sometimes very thick.

39. — Many peat-bogs have already been studied and the first analyses have shown that there are some interesting types of peat that can be profitably used. Industrial development of this resource has already begun in the Shangugu region; an establishment there is producing this fuel for a cement factory in Kivu.

THE METHANE OF LAKE KIVU

40. — Lake Kivu covering an area of 915 square miles is relatively deep (maximum 1,640 feet). The presence of gas dissolved in the deep water had been pointed out for the first time by Professor H. Damas, but it was not until 1953 that a mission from the "Institut des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique", headed by M.A. Capart and entrusted with the hydrobiological study of Lakes Kivu, Edward and Albert confirmed the presence of a marsh gas rich in methane. Following this discovery, the Ministry entrusted the "Union Chimique Belge" with estimating the size of the deposit and the possibilities of its development.

41. — The origin of this gas seems to be purely organic and to originate from an anaerobic decomposition of plancton and phyto-

plancton lying in the depths of the lake. Whereas this phenomenon must exist in the majority of deep lakes, such a large amount of this gas has accumulated in Lake Kivu that this seems to be a unique case. The density of the deep waters there is such that the layers of the lake in which the gas originates are hardly affected by the stirring movements of the waters due to variations in the atmospheric temperature and that these layers are somehow stratified in a manner that appears to be quite permanent. The formation of the methane of Lake Kivu thus appears as a continuous phenomenon and the growth of the deposit goes on tirelessly throughout time. At present, the calorific equivalent is estimated at about 55 million tons of coal.

42. — Since the first impoundage for experimental and study purpose, set up off the coast of Ruanda, has given excellent results, the renewal of work can now be foreseen on a larger scale and a pilot station is now being established. Although the stage of the studies of these very new problems does not yet make possible large-scale industrial use, it is, however, possible to foresee the development of this new energy, which will promote the economic evolution of Kivu and Ruanda-Urundi now held up by the lack of sources of energy.

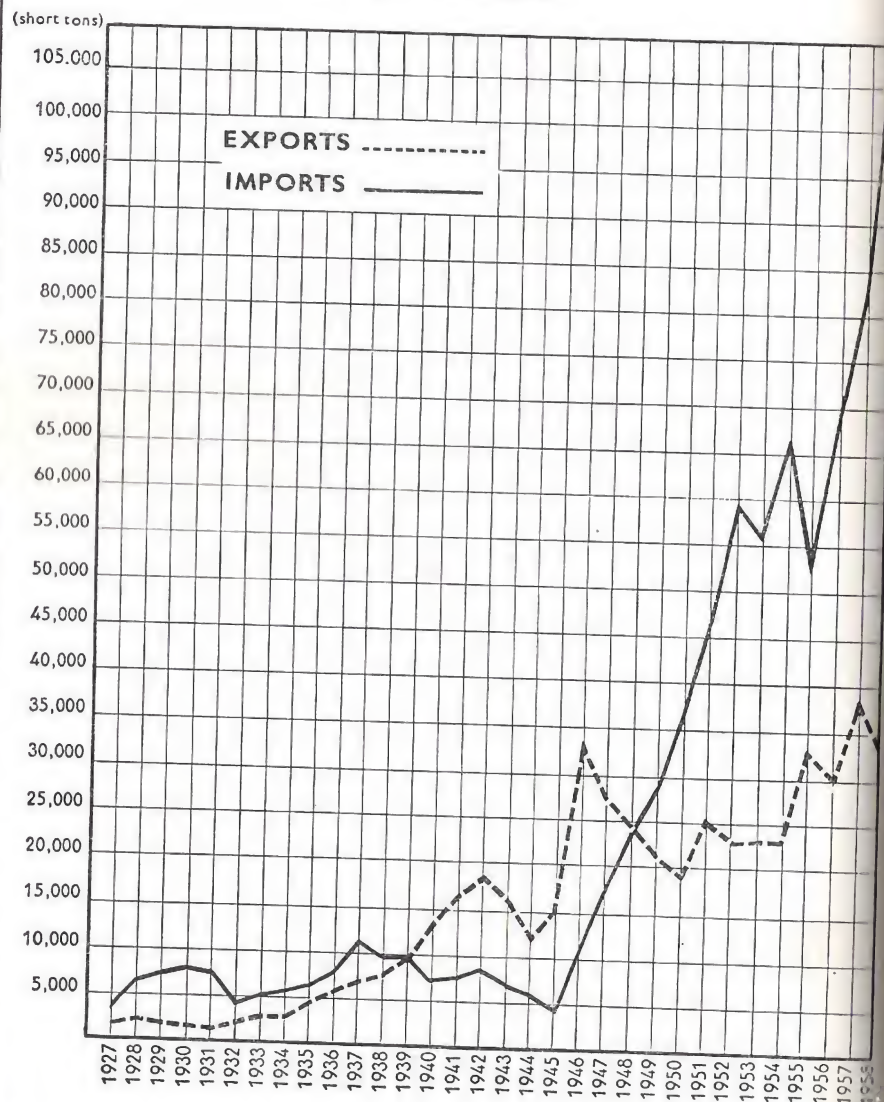
CHAPTER II

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

SUMMARY

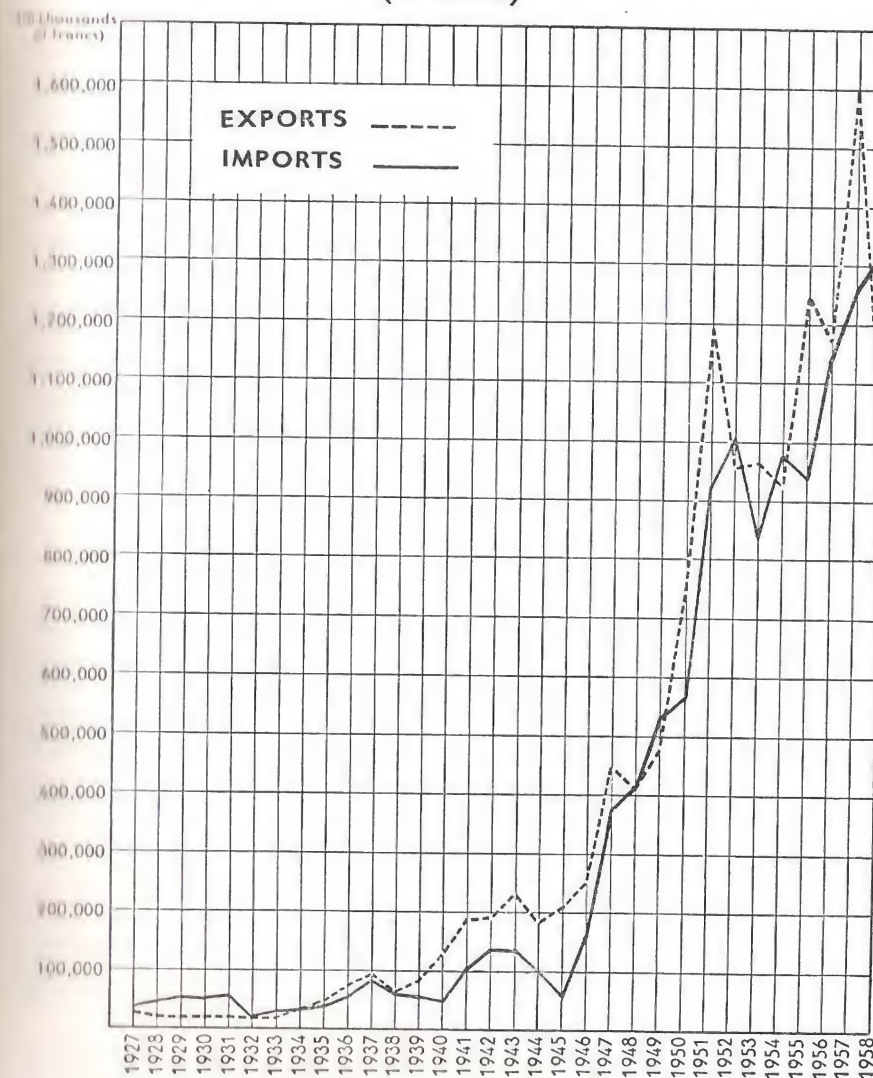
Trade.
Industry.
Handicrafts.
Cooperatives and " Regies ".
Tourism.

DIRECT IMPORTS AND EXPORTS from 1927 to 1958. (in tonnage)



Only the merchandise declared for consumption in Ruanda-Urundi is included in these statistics; goods in transit through the port of Usumbura, that which has passed through by means of the roads between the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi as well as re-exports are not given in this graph. For the year 1958, the global tonnage of exports reached 76,000 tons and that of imports 122,000 tons.

DIRECT IMPORTS AND EXPORTS from 1927 to 1958. (in value)



Only the merchandise declared for consumption in Ruanda-Urundi is included in these statistics; goods in transit through the port of Usumbura, that which has passed through by means of the roads between the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi as well as re-exports are not given in this graph. For the year 1958, the global value of exports reached 1,644 million francs and that of imports 2,404 million francs.

TRADE

43. — In Ruanda-Urundi, trade is still regulated by the Berlin Act of February 26, 1885, reinforced in this respect by the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of September 10, 1919 which provides that the trade of all nations may be freely carried on in all the territories making up the Congo basin, as well as in the zone stretching to the east of this basin as far as the Indian Ocean.

Foreign Trade.

44. — The compilation of statistics for the imports and exports of Ruanda-Urundi was difficult because of the absence of a customs barrier between the former Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

The special position of Ruanda-Urundi within the framework of the economic union with the former Belgian Congo and the special position of Usumbura, distribution center for Kivu necessitates some explanation concerning the way in which the figures relating to foreign trade should be interpreted.

A) Direct imports and exports.

Imports and exports are said to be "direct" when, according to the customs declaration, they are, in the case of imports, intended for consumption in Ruanda-Urundi and, in the case of exports, the produce of Ruanda-Urundi; the customs declarations relative to this merchandise may be made in Antwerp, in Matadi or in customs offices in Ruanda-Urundi. These statistics are drawn up on the basis of precise documentation.

For the year 1958, the tonnage and value of merchandise entering the direct trade was as follows:

	Tonnage.	Value.
Imports	107,626 tons	1,309,000,000 fr.
Exports	33,594 "	1,080,000,000 "

B) Merchandise in transit through Usumbura (except for that included under A).

The statistics of the import and export of merchandise in transit through Usumbura (with the exception of that included in the preceding paragraph) are drawn up on the basis of shipping manifests.

These statistics, based on actual documents, are precise as far as denomination and weight are concerned; the value has been estimated on the basis of customs declarations.

For the year 1958, one reads:

Imports: port of Usumbura.		Tonnage.	Value.
Foreign goods		11,706 tons	286,000,000 fr.
Goods coming from the former Belgian Congo			
		79,304 "	710,000,000 "
Exports: port of Usumbura.			
Foreign goods		1,610 "	68,000,000 "
Congolese goods		3,216 "	11,000,000 "
Goods produced locally		208 "	43,000,000 "

C) Traffic of imports and exports by road between the former Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in 1958.

Traffic of imports and exports between Ruanda-Urundi and the former Belgian Congo, over the Usumbura-Bukavu road, transported by the main carriers in Ruanda-Urundi, has been studied.

The following figures relative to tonnage and value have been drawn up on the basis of the declarations made by these firms and are given without vouching for their accuracy.

Road traffic between Shangugu and Bukavu and between Kisenyi and Goma, as well as border exchanges between natives, are not included in these figures. The same applies to exports (bricks) from Ruanda to Kivu which are carried by boat across Lake Kivu.

	Tonnage.	Value.
Imports	12,579 tons	99,000,000 fr.
Exports	45,202 "	437,000,000 "

D) Imports and exports by air in 1958.

There is relatively little air freight: about 4,409 tons in 1958.

E) Re-exportation.

The figures relative to re-exported goods have been drawn up on the basis of customs declaration.

	Tonnage.	Value.
Re-exported goods	79 tons	4,800,000 fr.

The following figures summarize the foreign trade of Ruanda-Urundi in 1958:

A) Imports.

	Tonnage.	Value.
Direct imports	107,626 tons	1,309,000,000 fr.
a) Foreign goods	11,706 "	286,000,000 "
b) Goods coming from the former Belgian Congo . .	79,304 "	710,000,000 "
Goods imported by road . .	1,610 "	99,000,000 "
	211,216 tons	2,404,000,000 fr.

B) Exports.

	Tonnage.	Value.
Direct exports	33,594 tons	1,080,000,000 fr.
Goods exported through bura :		
a) Foreign goods	1,610 "	68,000,000 "
b) Goods coming from the former Belgian Congo . .	208 "	11,000,000 "
c) Goods coming from Ruanda-Urundi	3,126 "	43,000,000 "
Goods exported by road . .	45,202 "	437,000,000 "
Re-exports	79 "	4,800,000 "
	83,729 tons	1,643,800,000 fr.

Breakdown of foreign trade.

A) Imports in 1958.

A comparison of the figures relative to direct imports in 1958 with those of the preceding year, reveals a definite increase in tonnage (24,933 tons) and a slight increase in value (1,309,000,000 francs as compared with 1,254,000,000).

The following is a breakdown of the value of direct imports in 1958 :

Vehicles	251,000,000 fr.
Fuel	191,000,000 "
Steel, iron, cast iron	157,000,000 "
Machines	109,000,000 "
Synthetic textiles	75,000,000 "
Electrical apparatus	53,000,000 "
Flour-milling products	42,000,000 "
Cotton textiles	40,000,000 "
Equipment	29,000,000 "
Rubber articles	28,000,000 "
Cement, salt	28,000,000 "
Paper, cardboard	23,000,000 "
Aluminium	18,000,000 "
Miscellaneous	265,000,000 "
	1,309,000,000 fr.

The value of imports coming from the Congo amounted to 710,000,000 francs in 1958 as compared with 770,000,000 francs in 1957. Imports in 1958 included :

Rice	42,000,000 fr.
Palm oil	21,000,000 "
Cigarettes	65,000,000 "
Cement	42,000,000 "
Wood	37,000,000 "
Unbleached cotton cloth	37,000,000 "
Khaki cotton cloth	24,000,000 "
Colored cotton cloth	73,000,000 "
Printed cotton cloth	42,000,000 "

Blankets	47,000,000 fr.
Leather shoes	30,000,000 "

Among the goods of foreign origin imported via the Congo in 1958 (286,000,000) were the following :

Medicine	26,000,000 fr.
Tires	11,000,000 "
Powdered milk	2,000,000 "
Sugar	2,000,000 "
Greasing oils	12,000,000 "
Fuel	5,000,000 "
Insecticides	2,500,000 "
Stationery goods.	5,000,000 "

Imports by road (99,000,000) were mainly :

Cotton cloth	24,000,000 fr.
Fuel	19,000,000 "
Cotton seed	13,000,000 "

B) Exports in 1958.

There was a definite drop in direct exports in 1958 as compared with 1937, in tonnage as well as in value : 33,594 tons as compared with 38,248 tons and 1,080,000,000 francs as compared with 1,601,000,000 francs.

The value of direct exports was as follows :

Robusta and Arabica coffee	768,000,000 fr.
Ores	162,000,000 "
Cotton	43,000,000 "
Hides	35,000,000 "
Tin	31,000,000 "
Oil cake cotton	10,000,000 "
Gold	9,000,000 "
Other products	22,000,000 "
	1,080,000,000 fr.

The export of locally produced goods to the Congo included mainly parchment coffee (11,000,000), beer (2,000,000), hides and skins (3,000,000), cotton (4,000,000) and aluminum saucepans (6,000,000).

C) Re-exports in 1958.

The re-export of goods to the Congo was carried on mainly by road from Usumbura. These exports were very varied and were a result of the commercial dependence of several large companies in Kivu.

Among these re-exports (433,000,000), the most important were :

Beverages	13,000,000 fr.
Cigarettes	68,000,000 "
Cement	39,000,000 "
Gasoline, petroleum	90,000,000 "
Greasing oils	27,000,000 "
Gas-oil	23,000,000 "
Cotton cloth	18,000,000 "

45. — An analysis of the various entries of goods imported and exported through Usumbura makes it possible to pick out a certain number of indices relative to the evolution of the country's economy, at least in so far as trade is concerned for, in Ruanda-Urundi, the part played by the subsistence economy in the gross national product remains very large.

A comparison of the tonnage handled during the past years is adequate proof of the ever-growing role being played by Ruanda-Urundi in international trade. Whereas a total of 29,762 tons of goods was handled in 1939, this figure was 242,506 tons in 1958. Among the products exported, coffee is obviously which is the most important.

During the past few years, the trade balance of Ruanda-Urundi has always depended on coffee production and the world market prices for this product. The tonnage exported during 1958 amounted to about 19,841 tons; the quantity exported is thus 4,409 tons above the average of the past five years, which was 15,546 tons. This figure is sufficient proof that the efforts made to increase coffee production were not futile.

Among the other products exported from Ruanda-Urundi, cotton and its by-products occupy a rather important place. In 1958, cotton production amounted to more than 6,614 tons of cotton seeds. Although the quantity produced remained the same as that of the preceding season, it is necessary to point out that the proportion of cotton of better quality was definitely larger. On the other hand, the rise in the price paid brought about an increase of 13 % in the income of growers which reached 45,000,000 francs.

In order of importance, mining products occupy the second place among the exports, in value as well as in tonnage.

Mining production in Ruanda-Urundi is decreasing partly because of the quota system applied to tin and partly because of a considerable drop in the prices of the other products. Only the production of gold is rising slightly.

The recession in the mining industry is quite serious; it is revealed not only by the deficits in the companies' balance sheets, but also by the closing of many mines, by a big drop in the tonnage of the ore mined and by a reduction in the labor force.

It is probable that the electric power supplied by the Taruka power station will decrease production costs. The regrouping of mining companies, which is now foreseen, will also help to improve the situation. Certain signs already make it possible to foresee an improvement in the tin market in the immediate future and an impending rise in the purchase price of tungsten.

46. — Concerning commercial activities as such, the wholesale importers of Usumbura have been especially wise in their buying policy and their situation may be considered as satisfactory under the present circumstance.

As for retail trade, it has also undergone the effects of a drop in purchasing power on the part of consumers. Since coffee production for the 1959 season has been estimated at some 28,660 tons of marketable coffee, it is possible to predict a new rise in retail trade.

47. — Export trade is specialized to a certain degree. The trade of finished or semi-finished products, such as marketable coffee and raw cattle or goat hides, is in the hands of a few large companies set up in Usumbura. The great majority of coffee exporters themselves process the parchment coffee coming from native or European plantations. Certain products: castor oil, geranium oil and pyrethrum are exported directly by the growers.

The European firms handle all the exported products. In general, the Indians and Arabs limit their trade to food products, castor beans, pimento and wax. Most of the European companies and a good number of Indian ones are both importers and exporters.

There are no natives specialized in the export trade. A few have begun to import rather large quantities of dried fish from the Tanganyika Territory in order to sell it directly on the native markets of Ruanda-Urundi and the Congo.

48. — Since the end of 1950, the "Office Belge du Commerce Extérieur" (Belgian Office of Foreign Trade) has been operating an office for the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in Leopoldville; its aim is to promote commercial expansion, with particular emphasis on the following activities:

- Intensification of the development of trade;
- Finding of markets;
- Furnishing and circulating information among the local producers and in trade circles, both Belgian and foreign, concerning the various exported and imported articles of possible interest to them.

In August 1954, a branch office of the "Office Belge du Commerce Extérieur" was opened in Usumbura.

Domestic trade.

49. — The table annexed to Chapter I (Economy I) showing the distribution of business enterprises gives an idea of the importance of commercial activity which has grown considerably during the past ten years. From 1946 to 1958, the number of Belgian firms tripled and the number of foreign firms doubled, while their branches increased proportionately.

50. — Retail trade is almost exclusively concerned with the purchase of crops from native growers, as well as the sale of standard quality goods. There are more than 4,700 businesses carrying on this type of activity in the Territory; only a few, located in the centers, specialize in the sale of articles of better quality.

51. — The trade carried on by the natives is almost exclusively concentrated in small retail businesses. During the past ten years, the

number of natives firms has grown considerably and is now more than 3,900.

52. — In the interior of the country, business activities are practically concentrated in the commercial centers (54 as of December 31, 1958) and in the secondary commercial centers called "*centres de négoce*"; in the latter (there were 106 as of December 31, 1958), independent native trade is protected, to a certain degree, by restricting the residence of non-natives and is encouraged by the very low rents asked for plots occupied by natives as compared with the rates applied to rental by non-natives.

53. — In the commercial centers, of the total of the 1,439 plots allotted, more than 97 % of them are now occupied by non-natives, Europeans or Asians. In the "*centres de négoce*", on the other hand, of a total of 1,951 plots, the independent native tradesmen occupy 1,537, that is 79 %; this proportion is increasing.

54. — The commercial centers and trading centers make it possible to reach the entire population, thus making long journeys on the part of the inhabitants unnecessary. The maintenance and expansion of the network of roads encourage the distribution of goods and products. The government is striving to reduce the cost of road transportation by building bridges able to accommodate heavy vehicles on the important road sections and by widening and improving the main roads.

55. — Besides sedentary trade, there is also itinerant trade, which is carried on exclusively by natives. Itinerant trading, thwarted by the expansion of stable commercial activity, the lack of which justified its existence until now, is clearly diminishing (282 licences were issued in 1958 as compared with 2,615 in 1957) and will disappear even more rapidly in view of a new decree which provides for strict regulation of the issuance of permits.

56. — Thus one witnesses a "*sedentarization*" of native trade and a growth of its importance compared with the mass of transactions. This evolution is healthy and must be encouraged; one may predict that it will develop in the future.

57. — The commercial framework also includes native markets where, for the most part, local products are sold: food, cattle and small stock, chickens, meat, hoes, knives, pruning knives, hatchets, spear heads, pottery, mats, rudimentary bedding, etc.

58. — At the present time, retail distribution is, for the most part, in the hands of non-native tradesmen whose level of professional training is often rather low. Many of them will be meeting with competition or will be progressively replaced by native tradesmen for whom elementary education would be desirable. This training is now one of the

concerns of the Administration. Under the auspices of the "*Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Ruanda-Urundi*" and with the aid of the government, practical courses were already organized in 1957. These courses are given in the evening and are intended for a selected number of the tradesmen already in business.

59. — All the domestic trade of the Territory is dominated by the coffee harvest season. The phenomena of inflation in the native economy and income created by this season have been discussed elsewhere (Economy I, Ch. I). These phenomena have repercussions throughout the commercial sector. It is during the harvest that sale of goods for the barter trade reaches its peak because the natives have much cash on hand. On the other hand, the coffee buyers, who generally do not have enough cash reserve, resort to credit. The financing of operations is ensured by banks of wholesalers (importers-exporters) who, by granting advances or payment facilities, tend to build up, in the interior, a chain of intermediaries who buy barter goods and transport equipment from them.

In return, they expect that these intermediaries will re-sell to them the coffee bought from the natives. The seasonal nature of the harvest is reflected eloquently, from May to August, by the volume of credit and the large quantity of currency in circulation. The inflationary pressure is seen in the rise of the prices of barter goods, beer, and commercialized food products.

Price control.

60. — There is a permanent price control system. The territorial personnel and the staff of the Economic Affairs Service control the prices applied and see to it that abnormal increases and decreases of prices do not take place on the domestic market. If an unjustified rise in the price of certain goods has been noted, the governor may, by ordinance, fix the maximum prices of all products and goods as well as the prices and fees of all services. At the present time, competition being keen enough and supplies adequate enough, price fixing is exceptional.

61. — The texts making it possible for the governor to fix maximum prices are complemented by another legal provision which makes it compulsory to post the prices of all articles on display for sale and of all services offered.

INDUSTRY

62. — With the exception of the mining sector, industrial activity is still rather limited. The following may, however, be mentioned:

— A few food industries: flour mills, bakeries, biscuit factories, oil works, dairies, confectionery factories, soda water and lemonade factories, breweries;

— A few activities geared to fulfill other needs of the natives: textiles (blankets), aluminium saucepans, ready-made clothing;

— Factories for processing crops: coffee, cotton, which work especially for export;

— The building industries: cement, brick and tile works, cement molding, metal constructions, tile floors and pavements, carpentry, cabinet making; rug manufacturing, vehicle and machine repair shops.

63. — Contrary to what may be noted in the agricultural sector, industrial activity is mainly in the hands of non-natives. The participation of indigenous people in this field may be estimated at about fifty million francs a year, whereas the production of the various non-native industries may be estimated at more than 700,000,000 francs for 1958: that is mainly:

Mechanical industries	48,000,000 fr.
Construction	266,000,000 "
Construction materials (materials, metal and wooden framework and woodwork)	134,000,000 "
Textiles	40,000,000 "
Chemical industries (soap factories)	15,000,000 "
Food industries	196,000,000 "

The ginning of cotton and the processing of coffee are not included in these figures, nor is the mining industry which exported more than 184,000,000 francs worth of various products.

64. — Industrial development is going on progressively. In Usumbura, it is reflected by the growth in the consumption of electric power (in kilowatt-hours):

Year.	Domestic Current.	Industrial Current.	Total.
1952	777,000	271,000	1,048,000
1953	1,488,000	617,000	2,105,000
1954	1,634,000	1,506,000	3,140,000
1955	2,044,000	2,142,000	4,186,000
1956	2,680,000	3,210,000	5,890,000
1957	4,003,000	3,721,000	7,724,000
1958	5,245,000	4,031,000	9,276,000

The total amount of electricity produced by the power stations, the power of which is more than 100 kilo-volt-amperes, was 14,710,000 kilowatt-hours in 1958; as of November 1958, electrical energy is being supplied to Usumbura by the new power station on the Rusizi.

65. — The industrial development of the interior of the country (and especially the financial viability of the mines) remains tied to the availability of cheap electrical energy. The programs elaborated for this purpose are explained in Chapter III.

HANDICRAFTS

66. — The still rudimentary material level of the population of Ruanda-Urundi, the slow rate at which new consumers' needs develop, the fact that manual labor, traditionally scorned by the shepherds, has little appeal for the native, the organization of customary society and the servitude inherent in the "cliente contract" (1) have done little to encourage the division of labor and were the main obstacles to the birth of a stable and prosperous class of artisans.

67. — Besides stock breeding and farming, pottery making, forging and basket weaving were, before European penetration, the only traditional handicrafts, although basket weaving, done mainly by the Tutsi women, was considered as a pleasant pastime and not as a craft. As teaching spreads among the girls, and women begin to abandon the time-honored customs which kept them bound to the home, this activity tends to disappear; beautiful baskets are becoming rarer and rarer.

68. — The **blacksmiths**, melting iron in forges built level with the ground, make mostly spear heads and arrows, knives, pruning hooks, hoes and other farming implements. The availability of imported tools and utensils have caused this crafts, now less lucrative, to be practiced less and less. Only a few old blacksmiths remain; but they use re-used metal and make little more than spear heads and knives for the tourist trade.

69. — Today, **pottery** still represents one of the main sources of income for the Twa: it remains the almost exclusive prerogative of this part of the population. The potters have maintained their ancestral methods of working and produce only a few types of vases and pitchers which are not very sturdy and rarely have decorative motifs. Their technique consists of shaping plastic clay into rolls and then superposing them in a spiral in such a way as to give the first shape to the material; then the sides are equalized and smoothed out by hand. An ornamental motif is sometimes added around the neck by using the broken end of a jug. After drying, these objects are quickly heated over a grass fire; this operation cannot, in any case, be identified with firing.

70. — In order to guide pottery making toward the use of improved techniques, diversified products and a higher output, the government has encouraged and subsidized the operation of two apprentice workshops, set up on the initiative of the Catholic missions in Giheta and Kabwayi. During the past few years, these workshops have trained craftsmen with indeniable skill whose creations, utilitarian as well as artistic, are superior to those of the Twa potters. Nevertheless, the pupils trained in these workshops easily become adverse to working with clay, traditionally

(1) Details concerning this contract may be found in the chapter on Cattle Breeding (Economy I. Ch. IV).

restricted to a scorned cast; they rarely try to set up their own businesses and easily give up the craft.

71. — Little by little, thanks to civilizing work of the missions, to the initiative and guidance of the government in the field of economic and social organization, to the contact of non-native manufacturers and craftsmen, the activity and needs of the rural populations are being modified and are giving rise to the possibility and necessity of implanting new handicraft activities in the country. The progressive improvement in income and housing conditions, the rapidly increasing clothing needs of a naturally proud population living in a relatively rigorous climate, make it possible to foresee definite opportunities for carpenters, masons, brick makers and tailors.

72. — Many tailors, who have practical training or have graduated from a school of arts and crafts, have already set up businesses in the commercial centers, in the shade of a mission bell tower or on their hill and earn their living by making capituls (1), shirts, dresses, blouses and suits for their native customers. Unfortunately, many of them work only intermittently, neglect the quality of their work or ask exorbitant prices, thus jeopardizing their future; others remain indefinitely dependent on non-native tradesmen for the use of a sewing machine or for the supplying of fabric. Very few have succeeded in combining their tailoring work with the sale of fabric.

73. — The country has about three thousand masons and carpenters. Most of them practice their craft in European companies, administrative services or missions. There are few craftsmen in business for themselves.

74. — The tendency to replace the traditional huts with small cobwork or adobe brick houses, with doors and windows, is developing rapidly in all the territories (districts). This movement is already enabling a certain number of craftsmen to earn their living in the small centers and on the hills by making doors, window frames, shutters, chairs, chests and rudimentary beds. Carpenters and masons will find ample work when the building of houses in permanent materials, already under way, expands.

75. — Scattered throughout the country are a few brick and tile makers, shoemakers, hairdressers, and a few bicycle repair men. Among the fishing populations living on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, there are makers of pirogues and fishing nets as well as carpenters, masons and mechanics.

76. — Considering how important it is to train a class of artisans and to stimulate handicraft activities throughout the countryside, the government has planned the organization of about thirty handicraft

schools and sections within the framework of the Ten Year Plan. About fifteen of these schools are already functioning, equally divided between Ruanda and Urundi; carpentry, masonry, pottery, tailoring and dress-making are being taught.

77. — In general, the apprentices trained in these schools are not yet mature, nor do they have the initiative, the perseverance or the skill and professional pride necessary for independent work and the management of a small business. On the initiative of the territorial administrators, a few social workshops have been set up, generally on a cooperative basis; they make it possible for young artisans to work as a group, to develop their professional aptitudes and to learn to handle customers. In this area of cooperative development, one should mention the "*Association des Anciens Elèves du Frère Guido*", which groups, in an association, young masons trained at the Nyanza school of arts and crafts; this association is now constructing buildings of good quality for the government, the chieftaincies and for private companies.

COOPERATIVES AND "REGIES"

78. — From the legal point of view, the Governor may approve native cooperative associations, that is, groups including at least ten natives whose aim is to promote, by applying the principles of cooperation, the economic and social interests of their members. He may also approve the merging of two or three of these associations. Approval endows these bodies with legal status.

79. — These cooperatives and groups of cooperatives are under the guardianship of the Administration. Except for certain powers especially devolved, in this area, upon the Governor or the civil servants delegated by him (such as advance approval of the choice of a manager and the terms of his contract, approval of the profits distribution decided by the general assembly of members, etc.), the guardianship of the cooperatives is generally provided by a delegate of the Administration attached to the Native Affairs Service who is responsible for promoting, protecting and guiding the native cooperative movement.

The delegate's powers are very far-reaching; he has an unlimited control right and for this purpose he can exercise a suspensive veto over all the decisions of the manager, the management council, and the general assembly which would be in opposition to the law, the statutes or to the interests of the association or group of associations.

80. — Control of the bookkeeping, the cash and the stock on hand is ensured by a government agent. He steps in at least when the balance sheet is drawn up.

81. — The cooperatives or associations are directed by a management council and a manager. The management council embraces only co-operators. The statutes give this council the right to choose certain persons as counselors in educational, technical or other matters. This

(1) Short breeches.

designation does not, however, involve, for the counselors, the possibility of directing the cooperative or the association. Native authorities may be members of the management council as producers or co-operators or be chosen as educational counselors. In the latter case, they have absolutely no influence on financial management or handling of funds.

82. — The **manager** alone represents the association in judicial and extra-judicial acts. He is chosen and hired by the management council after the Governor's agreement has been obtained. Should the manager be absent, management is carried out by the management council as a body.

83. — From the above it is clear that the Administration, in spite of its role as guardian, may in no way interfere in the management of native cooperatives. It may caution them or prevent the execution of certain acts by using the suspensive veto right of its delegate, but it cannot interfere in the management or even impose, against the will of those interested, a policy that it would like to see followed.

84. — The **producers' cooperatives** operate in the following manner. The members bring their crops (coffee, food products) to the cooperative. Their contributions are registered in books or on cards. At the time of these deliveries, the cooperative does not purchase the products from its members, but gives them a temporary advance, that is to say, an advance calculated on the expected selling price. After possible processing, the association sells the products. At the end of the fiscal year, the surplus (profit) of the balance sheet is distributed either wholly or in part among the co-operators in proportion to their contributions, according to the decision made by their general assembly.

85. — The **consumers' cooperatives** operate in a similar fashion. The purchases are noted, either by registration in the members' books or by giving stamps. At the end of the fiscal year, the amount overpaid (profit) appearing on the balance sheet is distributed either wholly or in part among the members in proportion to the value of their purchases, according to the decision made by their general assembly.

86. — In both types of cooperative, the general assembly may earmark the surplus of the balance sheet, either as a reserve or for the payment of a maximum of 5 % as interest on the nominal value of entirely paid-up shares. It may also decide that the sums to be returned in proportion to the contributions or purchases made by each member during the fiscal year will not be, either wholly or in part, immediately remitted, but momentarily held up in order to guarantee the security of certain operations.

87. — At the end of 1958, the approved native cooperatives of the Territory were as follows :

Producers' cooperatives.

Coffee.

Three coffee planters' cooperatives treating this crop beginning with the berry :

— " Coopérative des Planteurs de Café de Butegana " (Ngozi Territory), approved in 1952;

— " Coopérative des Planteurs de Café de l'Impara " (Shangugu Territory), approved in 1954;

— " Coopérative des Planteurs de Café de la Nkora " (Kisenyi Territory), approved in 1956.

Four coffee planters' cooperatives collecting the parchment coffee of its members :

— " Coopérative des Planteurs de Café de la Nyamuswaga " (Ngozi Territory), approved in 1956;

— " Coopérative Agricole de Rukago " (Ngozi Territory), approved in 1957;

— " Coopérative Agricole de Bandaga " (Ngozi Territory), approved in 1958;

— " Coopérative Agricole 'Abatuhurana' " (Muramvya Territory), approved in 1958.

Food products.

Two rural cooperatives :

— " Coopérative Rurale de la Basse-Rusizi " (Bubanza Territory), approved in 1952;

— " Coopérative Rurale du Mushasha-Nord " (Bubanza Territory), approved in 1952.

These two cooperatives have joined the " Union des Coopératives de l'Imbo " (UCIMBO), approved in 1957, whose zone of activity covers the entire natural region of Imbo.

Consumers' Cooperatives.

— " Coopérative Indigène de Kigali " (Kigali Territory), approved in 1952;

— " Coopérative des Travailleurs de la Géoruanda " (Kibungu Territory), approved in 1953;

— " Coopérative des Travailleurs de la Somuki " (Kigali Territory), approved in 1953;

— " Coopérative de Consommation de Nyarusasa " (Ngozi Territory), approved in 1957;

— " Coopérative Indigène de Consommation " (COPICO) (in Usumbura), approved in 1958.

Mixed cooperative :

— “Coopérative Travail-Fidélité-Progrès” (TRAFIPRO) (Nyanza Territory), approved in 1957.

88. — The Coffee Planters' Cooperatives of Butegana, Impara and Nkora are equipped with large-scale installations for pulping, washing and drying. The average value of these installations is about 4,000,000 francs each. The Butegana Cooperative has 14,500 planters, those of Impara and Nkora have 5,200 and 4,800 respectively. Their technical and commercial operations require the help of a European agent. During the 1958 season, the three cooperatives produced the following quantities of parchment coffee: Butegana, 363 tons; Impara, 184 tons; Nkora 161 tons.

89. — The Nyamuswaga and Rukago Cooperatives were established in 1958. Before becoming an approved native cooperative, however, the Rukago planters, grouped in an actual association, sold about fifty tons of parchment coffee during the 1957 season. In 1958, the Rukago and Nyamuswaga cooperatives had 4,100 and 3,900 members respectively. The production of parchment coffee reached 150 tons for Rukago and 137 tons for Nyamuswaga.

These two cooperatives, whose purpose is to collect parchment coffee, have only modest equipment, at least if one compares it to that of the first three mentioned above. Nevertheless, they — especially the Nyamuswaga cooperative — plan to set up pulping machines and adequate drying tanks on the hills for use by their members. Each one will also have a small covered drying surface at its headquarters.

Although the aim of the Rukago agricultural cooperative is mainly the collection and sale of its members' coffee, it has, however, reserved the right, through its statutes, to process all the products involved in its activity (maize, manioc, wheat, sorghum, etc., as well as stock-breeding and apicultural products).

The Bandaga Agricultural Cooperative, in the Ngozi Territory, approved on June 12, 1958, sold 146,643 lbs of parchment coffee and 110,977 lbs of marketable coffee for its members in 1958. This is a producers' cooperative, organized along the same lines as that of Rukago. It has 3,900 members.

The Muramvya Chieftaincy Cooperative, in the territory of the same name, is also essentially a coffee producers' cooperative and is set up like the Rukago cooperative, it is also concerned with the promotion of its members' handicrafts. It was approved on September 6, 1958 and has 2,100 members. At the end of 1958, it collected and sold 41,054 lbs of parchment coffee.

90. — In view of the rather large number of members and the extent of the zone of activity in each of the above-mentioned cooperatives, those associated are divided up by region — a region being generally constituted by a sub-chieftaincy — within which a certain number of

representatives are chosen. These representatives, as a whole, constitute, within each cooperative, the bureau of representatives which replaces the general assembly ordinarily provided and exercises all the powers, in conformity with the decree of March 25, 1956.

91. — The cooperative members are perfectly conscious of the important role played by a coffee planters' cooperative in the economic life of the country. Through their management council, they also participate, in a most active way, in the management of their organization and give their representative, the manager, more and more precise instructions.

92. — The statutes of the Rural Cooperatives of the Lower Rusizi and of North-Mushasha make it possible for these associations to process all the products grown by their members; at present, however, the gamut is limited to maize, manioc and groundnuts. Given the nature of these products, these cooperatives have hitherto shown very little growth. Nevertheless, the quantities which the members are able to produce make it possible to compensate for the small number of products, provided that they have at their disposal a dynamic technical and commercial organization. That is why these two associations merged in 1957 into a union, the UCIMBO, the management of which they entrusted to a private agronomist. This solution is likely to increase the value of the products and to reduce overhead expenses. The union is responsible for the processing and sale of the products of the primary cooperatives, these latter having put at its disposal all of their equipment. The surplus of the union's balance sheet is divided up, at the end of the fiscal year, among the members in proportion to the amount furnished to the union. Any native cooperative which is registered in Imbo may join the UCIMBO.

93. — The “Coopératives de Travailleurs de la Géoruanda et de la Somuki” (the Géoruanda and Somuki Workers' Cooperatives) deal only with the workers of these companies. The Géoruanda Cooperative, whose workers' housing development is located far from any commercial center or “centre de négoce”, handled more than 2,000,000 francs worth of business in 1958.

The “Coopérative de Kigali” expanded its activities by opening a bar and a restaurant. The bakery that it had opened had to be closed because of local competition. This cooperative has just decided to merge with the TRAFIPRO, more prosperous, of which it will now be a branch.

Of the four consumers' cooperatives, that of Nyarusasa, approved in 1957, is very active, especially during the coffee season; it is, as it were, the reflection of the Butegana cooperative on the level of the retail store. Almost all the members of the Butegana cooperative have become affiliated with the Nyarusasa cooperative.

The “Coopérative Indigène de Consommation” (Native Consumers' Cooperative) (COPICO), previously called “Union Coopérative de

Burundi" (UCOBU), assumed the assets and liabilities of the "Coopérative des Consommateurs du Ruanda-Urundi" (CCRU), a cooperative association with legal status. Its head office is in Usumbura and it has three branches: one in Bandaga (Ngozi Territory), one in Gisha (Ngozi Territory) and one in Gashoho (Muhinga Territory).

94. — Although all the producers' cooperatives may, in virtue of their statutes, "obtain for their members tools, equipment, seeds, fertilizer, packing cases, utensils, various commodities, etc., necessary for their activities and their subsistence", none has, until now, undertaken to do so, with the possible exception, in a very limited way, of the North Mushasha Cooperative, very far from commercial centers.

Only the **TRAFICO Cooperative** is, so to speak, a mixed cooperative. It has five branches (Rwaza, Byimana, Zaza, Kabmayi, Nyanza) and does even more business than the Nyarusasa and Géoruanda Cooperatives (more than 2,500,000 francs).

95. — Besides the associations described above, the "**Coopérative de Kingogo-Muhororo**", in the Kisenyi Territory, has made a request for approval. This is an association of consumers, mainly "Minétain" workers in Katumba. It has been operating for several months as an actual association.

96. — Other cooperatives, not placed under the control of the above-explained legislation and, consequently, not enjoying governmental guardianship and control, may be set up legally just as any other commercial association.

This is the case of the "**Coopérative des Commerçants du Burundi**" (CCB) (Tradesmen's Cooperative of Burundi) in Usumbura which brings together native tradesmen and aims at furnishing the wholesale goods necessary for their trade on the one hand, and at selling at the best prices the products bought by their members on the other hand.

The "**Laiterie-Fromagerie Indigène de Nyanza**" (Native Dairy of Nyanza), similar, in certain ways, to a corporation, suspended its activities in 1957 following economic difficulties.

97. — The activity of the "**régies**" has the following purpose:

— Production of bricks, tiles, pyrethrum, milk, lime, building and framing wood, beer;

— Transportation of various goods and products.

The funds necessary for the purchase and maintenance of the equipment needed for production, for the payment of operational costs and overhead, are furnished by the treasuries of the native districts. The profits made are transferred to these treasuries. The "**régies**" are regularly checked and controlled by the territorial authorities. The chieftaincy or country council (1) is their board of directors. The decisions concerning the company's activity as well as the expenditures to be

made and the achievements at the end of the year, must be approved by the board of directors.

The aim of the "**régies**" is to make up for the lack of private initiative or to put at the country's disposal certain goods useful in its development: pyrethrum, selected seedlings, building materials, road equipment, or to furnish the chieftaincy with certain materials at cost price.

TOURISM

Situated almost entirely in mountainous country, Ruanda-Urundi is always new and interesting for the traveler.

98. — Among the main tourist regions are the following:

— The eastern shore of Lake Kivu, with the localities of Shangugu (adjacent to the Congolese city of Bukavu), Kibuye and Kisenyi (right next to the Congolese locality of Goma). This entire shore, whimsically cut up along the lake strewn with islands and islets, is extremely picturesque;

— The Congo-Nile ridge, with an altitude reaching 10,000 feet in the north, is covered mostly by forests; one crosses it on the Usumbura-Astrida road, the Astrida-Shangugu road and the Kisenyi-Kibuye road;

— The Kisenyi and Ruhengeri territories, with the tour of Bugoyi, the volcanoes, the lava plains and, in the latter territory, the tour of Lakes Burera and Ruhondo and of many waterfalls and cascades;

— Kagera National Park;

— The numerous interior lakes of the northwest: Muhazi Lake (Kibungu Territory) and the lakes in the Kigali and Muhinga territories;

— The southernmost source of the Nile, near Rutovu, marked with a pyramid by the German explorer Burkhart Waldecker;

— The eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, from Usumbura to Lake Nyanza.

99. — The eastern savannas (Moso, Bugesera and the Mutara hunting reserve) offer the hunter a great variety of game.

Kagera National Park shelters a plentiful and varied fauna including, among others, zebras which one does not meet in the parks of the Congo.

100. — Ruanda and Urundi are especially known for their native folklore and particularly for their groups of Tutsi and Twa dancers. On the simple request of tourists, dances may be organized in several territories, mainly in Kisenyi.

101. — At the present time, Ruanda-Urundi has seventeen hotel-restaurants and eight restaurants. These hotels are located in Usumbura, Astrida, Shangugu, Gitarama, Kigali, Ruhengeri, Kisenyi and Nyanza. A private club in Kitega offers rooms to travelers. There is also housing in Kagera National Park (in Gabiro) and at the Kibuye tourist guest house. Furniture, bedding and kitchen utensils are provided at this last

(1) "Conseil du Pays."

guest house; it is kept by an African who may help tourists in the preparation of their meals; visitors must, however, obtain their own food. The Gabiro guest house is, on the other hand, managed by a European who also operates a restaurant. It is also possible for a tourist to spend the night in one of the resting places along the way which have furniture and beds, but no bedding or kitchen utensils. The Congolese cities of Bukavu and Goma, where there are hotels, are very close to Ruanda.

102. — In order to make up for any lack of hotel accommodations, rustic, but comfortable guest houses have been built by the government near certain tourist sites. One was inaugurated on March 14, 1959 in Gabiro (Kagera National Park); visitors to the Park, as well as hunters attracted to the Mutara hunting reserve and travelers headed for Uganda, are welcomed here. Another one was opened on March 22, 1959 in Kibuye, beautiful site on Lake Kivu, still little known to tourists. A third one will be built at Nyanza Lac, where there is a magnificent sand beach on Lake Tanganyika.

103. — In the main centers, one may rent automobiles in order to make tours into the interior. The Usumbura and Kisenyi tourist bureaus help tourists, give them information and facilitate their travel. Several travel agencies have opened offices in Usumbura.

CHAPTER III

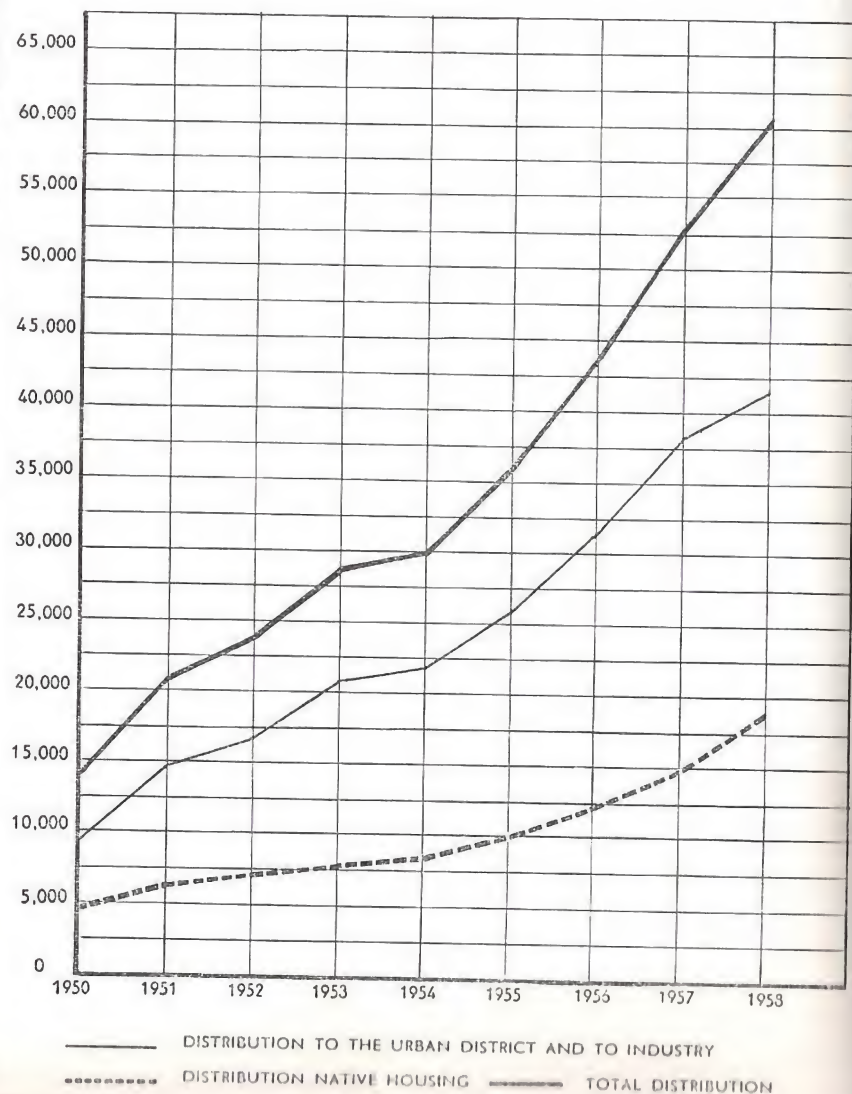
POWER, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS

SUMMARY

Distribution of Water and Electric Power.
Transportation and Communications.
Public Works.
Telecommunication and Meteorology.

WATER DISTRIBUTION IN USUMBURA

in thousands of cubic feet



DISTRIBUTION OF WATER AND ELECTRIC POWER

Water distribution.

104. — All the posts in the Territory which have a water distribution network are supplied by the REGIDESO ("Régie de Distribution d'Eau et d'Electricité du Ruanda-Urundi"). As of December 31, 1958, there were six networks operating: those of Usumbura, Astrida, Kitega, Shangugu (linked with the Congolese city of Bukavu) and Kisenyi (linked with the Congolese city of Goma). Kitega is an exception for it is fed by a mountain stream, whose waters are considered drinkable; all the posts enjoy filtered, sterilized water.

105. — Besides supplying the main localities, the Hydrological Service of the REGIDESO, financed by the Native Welfare Fund ("Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène [FBEI]") in 1949 assumed the responsibility of carrying out a program the aim of which is to improve the supply of drinking water in rural areas, to furnish communities with water and to supply regions suffering from a lack of water.

106. — The setting up of installations for the supply of water has been the task of these past ten years. Until 1950, only Usumbura, where a system had been established in 1947, had a water supply. In 1951, the mains were extended to the industrial section and to the new residential parts of Usumbura and another system was completed in Astrida. In 1952, a filtering and sterilization plant was begun in Astrida. In Usumbura, the growth of the population and increased economic activity made necessary the duplication of the filtering plant, creation of a new reservoir, laying of new mains in the commercial and industrial neighborhoods and in the native urban centers. The same year, Shangugu was linked to the Bukavu water supply system.

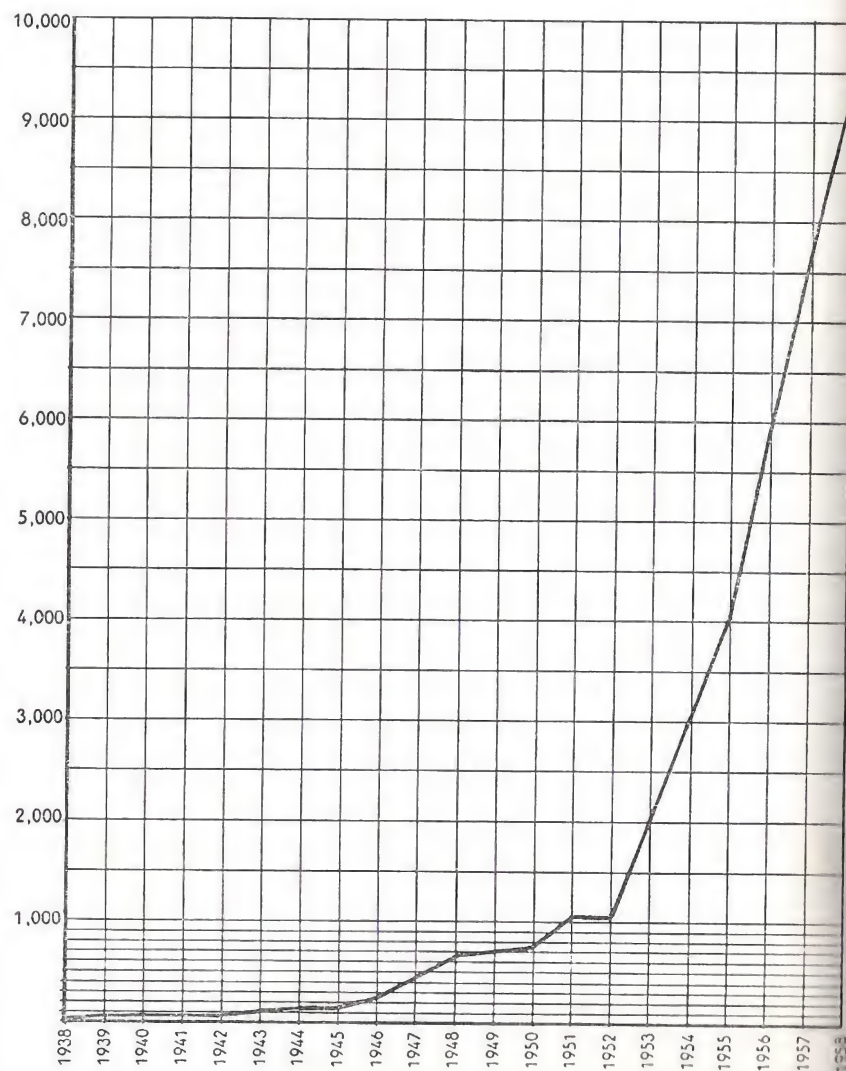
107. — The year 1953 was mainly devoted to the following:

- In Usumbura, extension of the existing system and reinforcement of the filtering plant;
- In Shangugu, extension of the system;
- In Astrida, building and equipping of a filtering plant and completing laying of the pipes and mains;
- In Kisenyi, setting up the system;
- In Kigali, opening a temporary distribution of undrinkable water through street fountains and pumping in a twenty cubic meter reservoir.

108. — The year 1954 saw the opening of the Usumbura filtering plant, the capacity of which had been raised from 4,414 to 8,828 cubic feet/h.; completing of the Astrida filtering plant (1,059 cubic feet/h.);

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED IN USUMBURA

in thousands of kilowatt hours



installations of the Kitega and extension of the Kisenyi main water system, fed temporarily by undrinkable water from Lake Kivu. In 1955, the building of the Kisenyi filtering plant was begun and permanent mains were laid in Kigali. In 1956, the Kisenyi filtering plant was completed. In Usumbura, output was again increased by means of borings on the plain; in Kigali, the new service was initiated.

109. — Until 1953 no analysis of the quality of the water supplied could be made in Ruanda-Urundi due to the lack of necessary equipment. For Shangugu, however, which was linked to be Bukavu mains system, the analyses made by the Health Service of the province of Kivu disclosed that the water sterilized by the addition of chlorine was free from germs. In Usumbura and Astrida, the water could not be considered filtered and sterilized until 1955. In 1956, all the water supplied was declared drinkable, including that of Kitega which comes from a mountain stream.

Chemical analysis proved that the water shows a pH average of from about 6.1 to 6.9 on impoundage and of 8 after treatment.

110. — Since it was founded, the **Hydrological Service** has devoted more than 355 million francs to the following work :

- Improvement of the supply of drinking water in the rural areas : as of December 31, 1958, 19,285 fountains had been installed, serving more than 3 million people; 71 watering places for cattle had been built and 748 wells drilled;

- Supply of regions where water is scarce, among others, Bugoyi and Murera (volcanic land completely lacking water) : the pipe lines laid over almost a hundred miles already supply more than 115,000 inhabitants with water;

- Supplying of water to various establishments and localities : of the 62 localities and 228 establishments the equipping of which is provided in the Ten Year Plan, 42 localities and 41 establishments were already equipped by the end of 1958; other localities were being equipped at this time and all the hydrological studies were completed.

Supplying of electricity.

111. — As of December 31, 1959, eight localities possessed an electric power network : Usumbura, Astrida, Kisenyi, Shangugu, Kitega, Ruhengeri and Nyanza. With the exception of these last two posts where the current is supplied by private concessionaires, production and distribution are ensured everywhere by REGIDESO.

In Usumbura, however, the " Régie " has a 2,700 kW power station complemented by two private hydroelectric power stations : Central 4 (300 kW) and in Urundi (150 kW). Since November 1, 1958, almost all the power has been supplied by the hydroelectric power station of the Rusizi.

In Kigali, a system seven miles long is supplied by the hydroelectric power of the Taruka. The Kigali transformer station includes two trans-

formers, each one 15-66 kW of 250 kW. In addition, there is in reserve an 80 kW hydroelectric power station and a 200 kW thermal power station.

A 220 kW hydroelectric power station, set up in Ruhengeri, distributes current along a four-mile system.

In Astrida, a fifteen-mile system distributes power generated by a 530 kW thermal power station.

Nyanza has a 105 kW thermal power station and a four-mile system.

In Kisengi, the "Régie" distributes the power generated by a 550 kW thermal power station and by a hydroelectric power station now generating 1,000 kW. This system is 20 miles long.

In Kitega, the "Régie" has set up a 380 kW thermal power station which supplies power for a system eight miles long.

In addition, eleven stations with 4,000 HP are being operated or held in reserve by industrial firms or missions in order to provide for their own needs.

112. — Until 1951, Usumbura alone received electricity from a public network. The production and distribution of current was carried on by the "Société d'Electricité d'Usumbura (SEU)", whose concession expired in April 1952. As early as 1951, the REGIDESO, which was to be its successor, undertook the building of a power station.

113. — In 1952, after taking over the installations of the SEU, the "Régie" carried on its investment program by :

- Building, in Usumbura, high and low tension underground network cabins and modifying the former network of the SEU;

- Installing a power supply in Astrida;

- Connecting the Shangugu network to the Bukavu power station;

- In Ruhengeri, electric power is supplied by a private company the ETIRU.

114. — In 1953, in order to fulfill the ever-growing needs of Usumbura, the REGIDESO expanded its activity to the industrial section and to the residential neighborhoods not yet supplied with electric power and added a 620 HP motor to the power station. At the same time, the "Régie" began to replace overhead pipes by underground cables in the commercial section and the center of the city. In Astrida, two 180 HP motors and a high and low tension network, supplying most of the post, were installed. In Kisengi, a high and low tension network was equipped and linked to the Goma power station. In Ruhengeri, the laying of the ETIRU network was successfully completed.

115. — The investment program, undertaken in 1953, continued in 1954 with the wiring of a new 400 kW set at the Usumbura power station and the building of seven sub-stations. The replacement of overhead lines by underground pipes was also being actively carried on. The Kisengi network was completed the same year; work was begun in Kitega.

116. — The year 1955 was marked by the following :

- In Usumbura : the capacity of the power station was increased in order to provide electricity for the extensions of the network;

- In Kisengi : work was begun on the construction of a hydroelectric power station and the extension of the existing network;

- In Kitega : the work undertaken in 1954 was continued and the thermal power plant was wired. The latter began generating the following year.

117. — In 1956, the installation of new generators made it possible to increase output almost twice as much as in previous years and to extend further the network in Usumbura. The work on the hydraulic power station in Kisengi continued. In Kitega, the installations began to operate; in Kigali, the REDIDESO planned a general reinforcement of the network when it takes it over from the private concessionaire who is operating it at present.

118. — Until now, most of the productive capacity of the REGIDESO has been concentrated in Usumbura. The "Régie" has spared nothing in order to fulfill the ever-growing needs of the community and has made investments which will not bear fruit until some time in the rather distant future.

119. — The inauguration of the **Rusizi hydroelectric power station** in Bukavu took place on November 1, 1958 and has made it possible to reduce the cost of the kilowatt-hour by 0.50 fr.

The mining regions of northern and northeastern Ruanda will receive their current from the Ntaruka power station (Ruhengeri Territory) whose power will reach 5,000 kW. This power station was opened in 1959.

The Kisengi power station has been completed and the one in Nyanza began functioning in July 1958.

The Taruka hydroelectric power station started generating power at the end of 1959. At present it has two groups of 3,500 kW. A 70 kW line supplies the main mining areas as well as the Kigali center.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

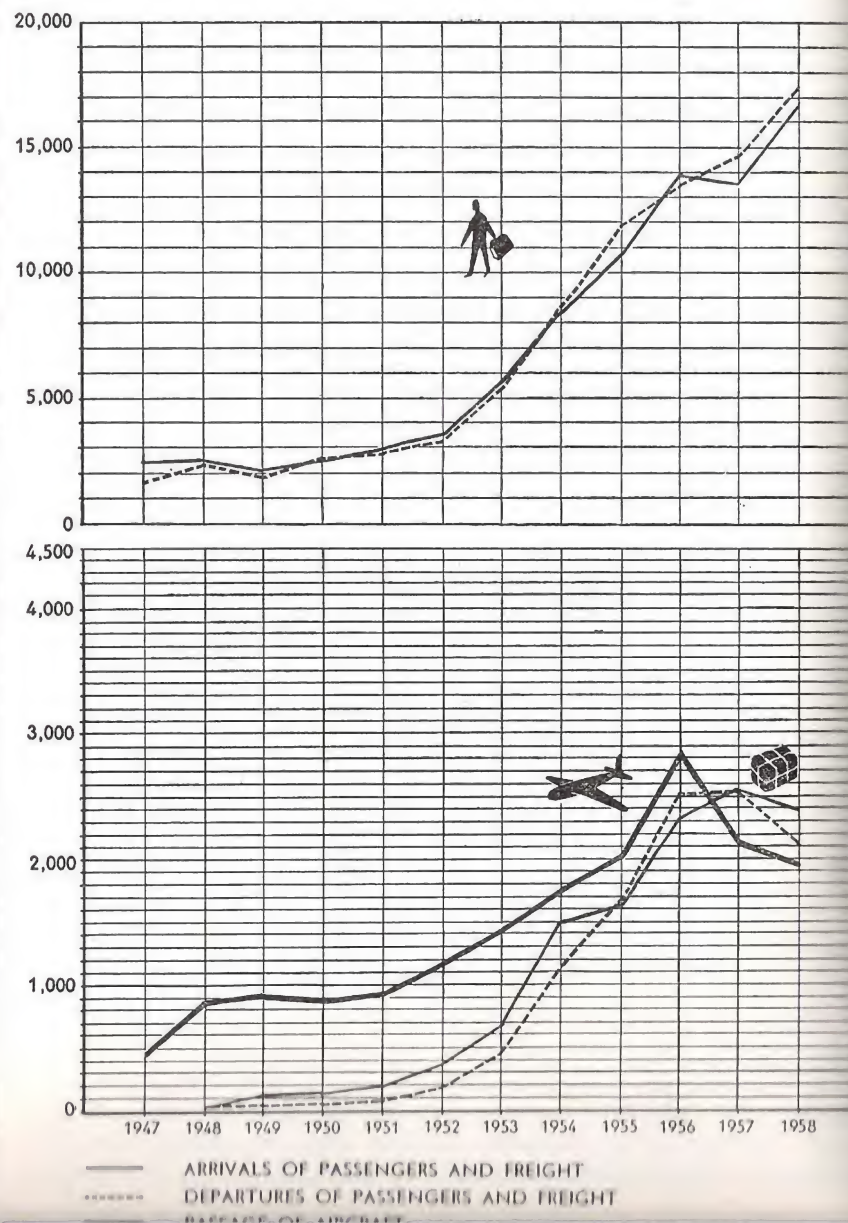
Airlines.

120. — Usumbura, Kigali, Astrida and Kitega have airfields with runways 7,200 feet, 6,200 feet, 4,100 feet, 2,750 feet, 3,100 feet, 3,200 feet and 3,070 feet long.

121. — Aircraft of the DC 7, DC 6, DC 4, DC 3 and Metropolitan types regularly land in Usumbura and provide a link between this city and Belgium as well as with the main airports in neighboring countries. The Usumbura airfield has a runway 7,200 feet long and a secondary runway 6,200 feet long. This airfield began operating on July 12, 1959, replacing the former lateritic runway.

USUMBURA AIRPORT

movement of air traffic



The airfield is equipped for night operations and is provided with all the necessary buildings and services: airport, hangar, workshop, day and night ground lighting, radio beacons and central weather bureau.

122. — The Kigali airfield is linked to Usumbura and Bukavu by a regular line, served by D.C. 3's. The Sobelair Cessna planes stop at the Astrida and Kitega airfields. Northwestern Ruanda (Kisenyi) uses the Goma (Congo) airfield, whereas the Kamembe airfield, near Shangugu, serves mainly Bukavu.

123. — Air traffic has been growing constantly during the past few years. In ten years the number of passengers embarking or disembarking at Usumbura has increased almost ten-fold; the increase in air freight is reflected by a very significant ascending line.

124. — In 1955, thirty-nine helicopter fields were created throughout the Territory.

Roads.

125. — There is no railroad in Ruanda-Urundi. The possibility of building a railroad cannot be foreseen for some time. In fact, there is too little traffic to warrant, economically, the creation of such a line, the cost and maintenance of which would be very high because the country is so hilly.

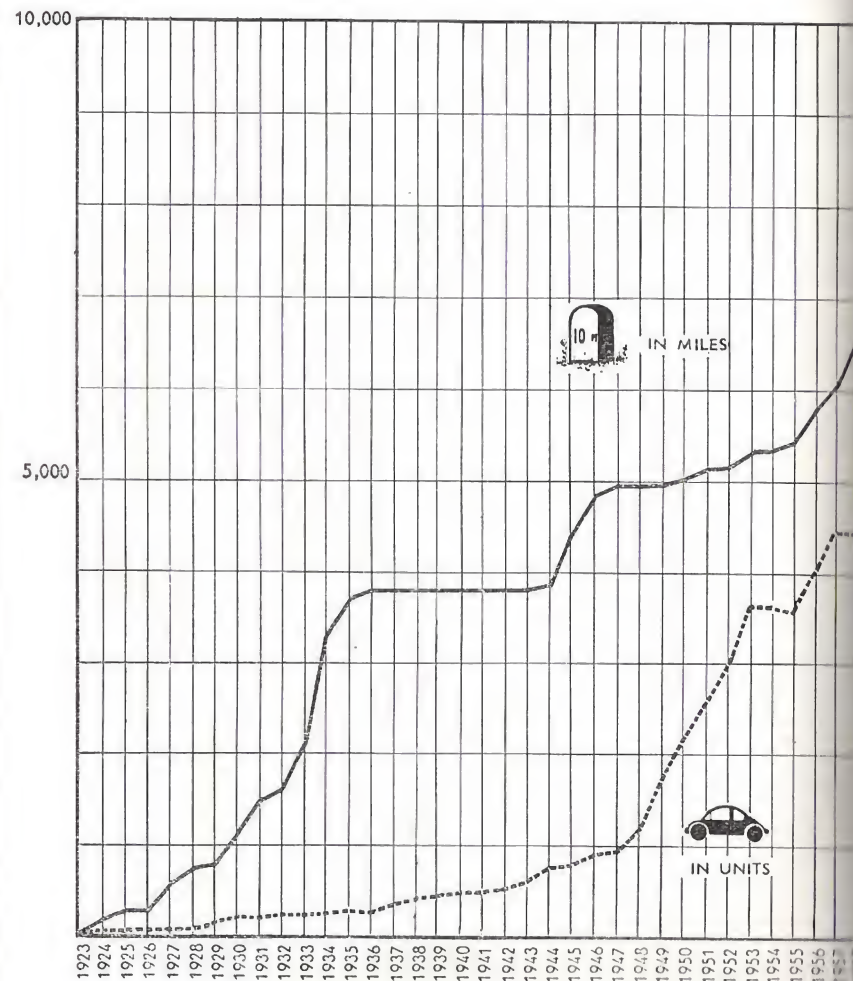
126. — Until 1922, there were no roads for vehicles; only portage or caravan paths existed. In 1924, the first automobiles appeared and the road network began to expand rather rapidly, either with the building of new sections, or especially through the improvement and grading of the paths. In 1928, the main artery, Usumbura-Kigali-Kakitumba, which crosses the country and leads to Uganda, passed through Kitega, Ngozi, Astrida (Butare, at that time), Kabwayi, Kigali, Kiziguru, Gatsibu and Nyagatare. It was not until 1929 that the work on the Usumbura-Astrida road, via Bukeye, the Banga escarpment and Kayanza was begun; this road was completed in 1931. From then on, the road network expanded extremely rapidly.

127. — In 1940, work on the Astrida-Shangugu road began. This important link between the provincial seat of Kivu and the geographic center of Ruanda-Urundi was established by the Public Works Service. For various imperative reasons, the work was suspended several times; the great difficulties met in crossing the forest and traversing the Congo-Nile ridge were finally overcome thanks to the use of the first road machines to arrive in Ruanda. The road was entirely completed and opened in 1953.

128. — Several road improvements have been completed, among which are the grading and widening of the Usumbura-Rumonge and

ROAD NETWORK AND VEHICLES

— as a whole
 automobiles and trucks



THE DROPS IN 1938 AND 1948 ARE DUE TO A RECLASSIFICATION OF THE ROADS

Kibuye-Shangugu roads. Elsewhere, the plain section of the Usumbura-Shangugu road has been finished.

129. — The building of the arterial and feeder roads provided in the Ten Year Plan has progressed little. The Astrida-Shangugu road has been completed, but the asphaltting planned has not been done. The Usumbura-Uvira fork has been entirely asphalted as has the Usumbura road junction, departure point of the roads toward Kigali, Shangugu and the road leading to the new airfield. The projects for the main Usumbura-Kigali artery have been completed and the first section, estimated at 182 million francs, has been completed. The new lay-out of this artery reduces the distance between Usumbura and Kigali about 45 miles, that is 21 % of the distance.

130. — The network is subdivided into "general interest" roads and "local interest" roads. The former are maintained by the government, the latter by the chieftaincy treasuries. In 1958, maintenance costs of the main roads reached 21,708,000 francs which represents an average expenditure of 11,827 francs per mile. The purchase of levellers and other road machines is slowly spreading throughout the Territory; its aim is to reduce maintenance costs by doing away with part of the hand labor done on road repairs.

131. — The Public Works Service has been carefully watching the experiment which has just been undertaken in order to improve the methods in road maintenance used until now. An engineer has been assigned to the organization of workshops, to the training of roadmen and to the search for workable deposits for the remetalling of road-beds. Maintenance teams (roadmen working with machines) work under the direct supervision of two public works foremen.

132. — Besides the regular maintenance work consisting of remetalling road-beds, straightening out bends, cleaning out ditches, the funds allocated also make it possible to improve roads by widening, sometimes doubling dangerous curves, and by building new gutters or channels in permanent material. Bridges are also maintained with the help of these funds; replacement of floor beams and rebuilding or consolidation of abutments are the tasks most frequently done.

133. — The growing importation of heavy transport equipment makes it necessary to reinforce the existing bridges and to plan the building of new ones, enabling a 35 tons load to pass, the heaviest axle bearing 13 tons. Since 1952, great effort has been made in this direction and the number of permanent bridges has grown considerably. Among the main tasks accomplished are the following :

— Reinforcement of all the bridges on the main roads : Usumbura-Uvira and Usumbura-Astrida-Kigali-Kakitumba. All the bridges carry a load of 35 tons, as mentioned above;

— Building of a permanent bridge over the Nyabarongo River (Astrida-Kigali road). The approach dike to the new bridge had been built over the valley marshes: it is 2,950 feet long and has twenty Armo aqueducts. The deck of the bridge, which has a 190 foot span, is made up of Bailey units;

— Building of nineteen Bailey bridges, whose spans vary between 29 and 69 feet;

— Building of eleven bridges in reinforced concrete.

134. — **Signal** boards have been posted between Usumbura and Kakitumba. All the road forks are marked with sign posts indicating the directions of the converging roads. Milestones mark the major roads.

135. — A great effort has been made in order to give the centers modern and adequate road equipment. When new sections are built, roads are paved enabling traffic to circulate normally toward the new neighborhoods. Later, after pipes for the drainage of rain water have been laid, the roads are covered with a layer of asphalt permitting dense and rapid traffic. At the end of 1958, Usumbura had 2,690,975 square feet of asphalt-covered roads corresponding to a length of about twenty miles. The main arteries of urban areas such as Shangugu, Astrida and Kisenyi are also asphalted. The laying of these carpets takes into account traffic needs according to the expansion of neighborhoods and the purpose which they are to serve; the work keeps pace with this expansion. The sidewalks are paved in the commercial section in the center of the Usumbura.

136. — In Usumbura, asphalted **bicycle paths**, separate from the road, have also been laid along the roads connecting the native neighborhoods with the commercial and industrial sections in order to provide adequate protection for the thousands of cyclists who commute to work by bicycle.

137. — A **drainage** system, by means of underground sewers, exists in the residential areas and makes it possible to avoid dangerous floods, even in the case of very heavy showers. A network of sewers, direct to sewer drainage, begun functioning in 1958; it drains the native neighborhoods of Ngaraga, Belge and Buyenzi (Usumbura). Work is now under way to install the same system in part of the town.

138. — The territorial administrators, with the help of the Public Works Service, are responsible for keeping the roads within their jurisdiction in good condition permanently. Moreover, the Agricultural Service gradually lines the streets and avenues with trees as the network expands. In order to increase traffic security, especially at night, a great many luminescent signal boards have been posted in towns during 1957. In Usumbura, all the streets and avenues of the residential, commercial and industrial sections are marked with standardized signs. Public lighting has been installed along the main arteries of the city of Usumbura

and, for the protection of the inhabitants, especially intensified in the native neighborhoods of Belge and Buyenzi where 228 street lights were placed at the end of 1958.

139. — Besides numerous automobile postal services, serving all the territorial centers and most of the localities of any importance, there is also a regular line for the transportation of baggage and freight between Usumbura and Kigali and a passenger line between Usumbura and Astrida.

Navigable waterways.

140. — The western part of the country is lined by Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu. The former is used between Usumbura and Albertville (about 215 miles) for traffic going to the seaports of Matadi and Lobito and between Usumbura and Kigoma (130 miles) for the shipping of goods toward Dar-Es-Salaam. There is relatively little traffic on Lake Kivu because of its north-south orientation and its small size. Thus, the port of Usumbura is the country's main outlet.

It includes a reinforced concrete pier which, before the hollowing out of an open basin, had to absorb all the lake traffic. The inadequacy of these port installations made it necessary to build a wooden jetty with two mooring piers before the end of the construction.

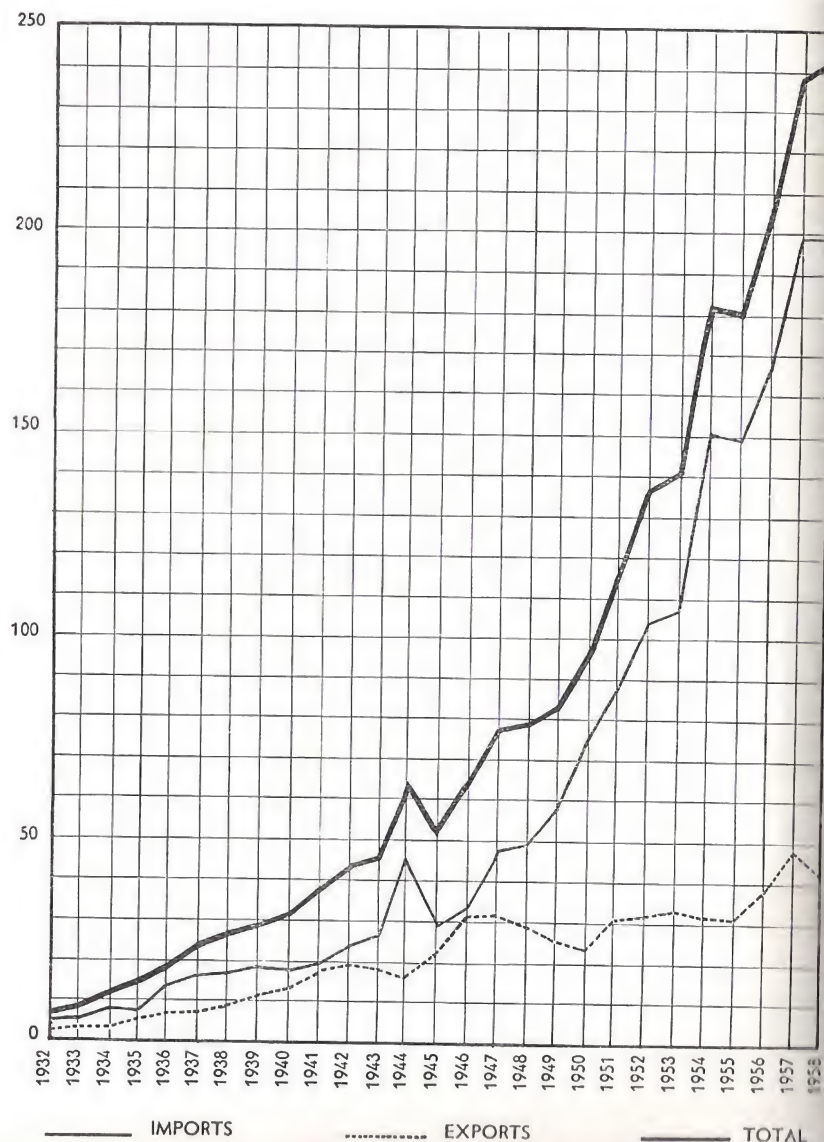
The new port, completed at the end of 1960, was operating on a partial basis as early as the beginning of that year. Several mooring piers were available there. These new installations include an open basin fifteen feet deep, delimited in the south by a reinforced concrete wharf 1,200 feet long on piles and in the north by a quay 450 feet long and by a dry wall making possible the extension of the hollow basin in two directions.

The terraces around the open basin are six feet higher than the average level of the lake; two breakwaters protect the entry to the port and enclose the outer harbor. Handling is done by four five-ton electric cranes with a radius of 60 feet and 200 feet; a fifty-ton electric derrick operates on the north quay. Along the southern quay, there is a series of large warehouses and hangars.

The total cost of the construction is estimated at 149 million francs. This port is able to handle 4,409 to 5,512 tons of merchandise annually.

141. — The oil port was built in 1957. Transportation of fuel by tankers, storing in tanks built by oil companies and distribution throughout the country by means of tank trucks will influence the cost price of fuel most favorably. Installations are made up of a wooden pier for mooring the tankers, a row of piles holding up a service gangplank and pipe lines which take the fuel from the tankers to the reservoirs. In 1958, fuel imports through the port of Usumbura amounted to 24,412 tons of gasoline (as compared with 3,086 tons in 1946) and 18,171 tons of gasoil (as compared with 331 in 1946).

PORT OF USUMBURA commercial traffic in thousands of tons



PUBLIC WORKS

142. — The Public Works Service is responsible for the study of projects, for the building and maintenance of the roads, waterways and airfields serving the country. The elaboration of plans for public buildings, their construction or the control over it, are also within its competence. In addition, it must see to the management and rational use of all machines belonging to the government. This equipment is worth about 100,000,000 francs. Finally, the Public Works Service supervises the work of various government-sponsored bodies : the REGIDESO, the Office of African Communities and the Hydrological Service. Eighty-four agents, auxiliaries not included, are employed by this service.

143. — The most important work accomplished, or being accomplished, under the " Bureau des ponts et chaussées " and the " Section des ponts et chaussées " of the Ten Year Plan are given in the paragraphs concerning transportation and communications.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND METEOROLOGY

144. — Usumbura and all the other territorial centers have telegraphic offices which transmit telegrams throughout the world.

145. — Usumbura has an automatic telephone network, open day and night, permanently linked to the automatic network of Bukavu. From Usumbura, it is possible to telephone Kigali, Goma-Kisenyi and Albertville and to reach the provincial centers of the Congo, Belgium and the main countries of Europe and even certain countries in Africa and America.

146. — Kisenyi has a manual telephone network, permanently linked to Goma (during the day).

147. — The Usumbura weather bureau makes flight weather predictions for the various airlines. Astrida, Kigali, and Muhinga are synoptic weather observation centers.

148. — Besides these four official weather stations, forty-eight climatological stations, directed by missionaries, individuals and company agents collaborate with the government.

CHAPTER IV

LABOR LEGISLATION

SUMMARY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND GENERAL REMARKS
LABOR

The Work Contract.
Other Contracts.

STATE INSURANCE

Family Allowances.
Work Accidents and Professional Diseases.
Health-Disability.
Pensions.
Help to the Unemployed.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

Labor-Management Councils.
Local Workers' Committees.
Labor and Native Social Progress Commissions.
Professional Trade Unions.
Collective Labor Conflicts.

LABOR PROTECTION AND RECRUITMENT

Health and Sanitation.
Labor Inspection.
Recruitment.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND GENERAL REMARKS

149. — Paid labor was practically unknown in customary native society. It was not salary that remunerated work, but rather protection that remunerated labor services. The Rwanda and the Rundi natives sought to enter the service, to become clients or serfs, in order to secure the protection of some powerful person. The man alone, the farmer without a master, the stock-breeder without a stock patron, were condemned: the modest goods that they were able to accumulate were coveted and stolen by some unscrupulous man whose position, wealth, nobility of family relations, power of clan, influence at Court put above honesty and fear; very often, the poor man, once he became rich was immediately accused of witchcraft, stripped, exiled, even tortured by the jealous crowd. Peace was purchased only at the price of courtship and mediocrity.

150. — Labor thus took, almost integrally, the form of customary prestations due to political or military authorities: be it a hill chief, a mass chief, a provincial chief, a land chief, a grass chief, a military chief, a Mwami or a personal patron. The prestations were assigned to families and not to individuals; the head of the family then determined the contribution of each of his dependents. Each member of the family had a turn in doing his share of labor; if the family had clients, they alone carried out these tasks in its behalf.

151. — Dues in kind consisted of baskets of food, of which each family had to supply its part and which were collected, first by the head of the large family, then on each political level, finally arriving at the Mwami. At each stage there were levies, the amount depending on the greediness of the collector and the submissiveness of the population. Here again, it is understandable that it was useless for a peasant to work steadily in order to better his condition since any farmer who produced more than an average quantity was immediately taxed without pity.

152. — The cattle patron, the suzerain in whose service one's sons were placed as pages, the land leasor, demanded other supplies: pitchers of beer, goats, grass for the hut, reeds for the kraal. As for the labor services, they were limited, theoretically, to two out of the five days making up the customary week. But their limit was, in fact, the master's pleasure and the endurance of the servant who sometimes had to wait for years for the cow which was to remunerate his efforts. The servant multiplied the number of small gifts, was frequently on the master's farm, helped to repair the huts, to rebuild the kraals, to carry messages to far-off places and to carry the ladies of the house in a litter.

153. — The compulsory services for the political chief or the personal patron were done in a group. The men, chosen by the families, arrived one by one, more or less late depending on the distance they had to travel and the prevailing weather conditions. While waiting for everyone to arrive they squatted at the entrance, gossiping interminably. Work did not begin until a sufficient number of participants had arrived. The work was done in a gregarious way: the men worked in a line, each man elbowing his neighbor, all the hoes moving together. The work was finished before the intense heat at the beginning of the afternoon; the workers received some food and drink, then returned peacefully home.

154. — As is apparent, this conception of labor was very far from any desire to increase output, to economize on labor, to rationalize tasks. The service was essentially personal and due in exchange not for payment, but for protection. Paid labor, where the labor service is due to an almost impersonal master, in which payment corresponds to the work done and is estimated according to the length of time worked and the value of the effort, was very difficult for the natives to understand.

155. — It was just as difficult to make them admit that a man can leave, definitively, his hill, his fields, the land of his ancestors, in order to enter the services of a new patron and to become, almost irrevocably, an artisan or a businessman. Even today, the majority of workers in the Territory have kept customary land holdings, even when they work at some distance, and return to it each evening, each week, or a few times a year. They often leave their wife and children behind to watch over the family property.

156. — It was in 1922 that the basic decree regulating the work contract between European employer and native worker was established. The living conditions of the natives, still primitive at that time, justified a paternalistic conception of the contract which specified various elements of remuneration: salary, food ration, housing, equipment.

157. — On the other hand, it was not until 1949 that the contract for the employment of non-natives was regulated by law.

158. — With very few exceptions, the social legislation of Ruanda-Urundi is identical to that of the former Belgian Congo.

LABOR

THE WORK CONTRACT

159. — This is the contract by which a national of Ruanda-Urundi or of one of the neighboring colonies, registered or not, offers his ser-

vices either to a non-native employer or to a native employer inasmuch as the latter is subject to a personal tax other than the native tax.

160. — In principle, the drawing up of work contracts is left to the discretion of the parties concerned who can freely determine their rights and obligations. This freedom is, however, limited on certain points, in the interest of the workers as well as of the employers.

161. — Limitations in the work contracts concern the following points:

- The employment of children;
- The physical fitness of the workers;
- The term of the contract, which cannot be longer than three years;

- A certain number of reciprocal rights and obligations, especially the following:

- Obligation, on the part of the employer, to furnish the work offered in the conditions, time, place and region agreed upon. The employee, for his part, must carry out his work personally;

- Obligation, on the part of the employer, to order, direct and supervise the work and, for the employee, to act according to the orders which have been given him;

- Obligation, on the part of the employer, to see that the work is done under proper conditions, from the point of view of safety conditions as well as of the dignity and health of the worker. On the other hand, the worker must abstain from everything that can endanger his own security as well as that of his fellow-workers or of third parties. He must also respect the disciplinary rules set down in the work-shop, building or place where the work must be carried out;

- Obligation, on the part of the employer, to assure his personnel, as well as the members of his family, dependent on and living with him, and this until the end of the contract, the medical, dental, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital care as well as the prosthesis (except for dental prosthesis) and orthopedic care deemed necessary for him. This same care is forthcoming when the worker is the victim of a work accident or of a professional disease, except for the provisions explained below;

- Obligation on the part of the employer, to pay wages when and where agreed; to grant paid vacations and vacation allowances; to cover travel expenses; to provide adequate housing for the worker and his family;

- Right, for each of the parties, to demand the execution of his legal obligations from the other and, should the occasion arise, to be granted other rights and advantages by contract;

- Right, for each of the parties, to break the contract without notice should either party fail seriously in his obligations or, outside the contract, in case of serious misdemeanor;

- Right, on the part of the worker, to claim damages in case of

prejudice caused by the employer and to exercise the right to strike in the circumstances explained below;

- Right, for the employer, to be granted by contract the right to administer fines within the limits provided by law as well as the right to withhold sums from the worker's pay.

162. — The salary must be paid at intervals no longer than one month. The rate of the minimum salary is reviewed annually by the Labor and Native Social Progress Commissions in terms of a sample budget. It is fixed by the Governor after he has been informed of the conclusions of these Commissions. Only one-third or one-fifth of one's pay is assignable or attachable depending on whether the worker is housed and fed by his employer or not.

163. — Besides the salary, the employer must supply the worker with a weekly ration. With the agreement of the regional Labor and Native Social Progress Commission, the Residents may authorize the payment in money of the value of this ration. This is called the food allowance. The minimal elementary composition of the weekly ration in proteins, fats, carbohydrates, calcium, sodium chloride and the vitamins B1, B2 and C is fixed by the Governor General who also determines the average composition in these various elements of the foods available in the country. On the basis of a sample ration, the Residents annually fix its equivalent in money, after consultation with the regional Labor and Native Social Progress Commission.

164. — **Housing** may be provided for either in kind or in money. In the case of the former, it must conform to certain minimal conditions with regard to area, ventilation and sanitation. In the case of the latter, the indemnity cannot be lower than the minimum annually fixed by the Governor.

165. — Granting of the ration or food allowance is not compulsory when the salary attains the sum fixed for this purpose by the Governor. This concerns the daily global salary, fixed for 1959, at 29 francs for the Usumbura territory and from 21 to 23 francs everywhere else.

166. — Until July 1, 1959, the minimum legal salary, the ration or its equivalent and the daily equivalent for housing were due for a normal work day of eight hours or for a number of pieces or tasks able to be done in the same length of time. Since July 1, 1957, the length of the work day has been legally fixed at eight hours, or at forty-eight hours per week. Work on Sundays and holidays has also been regulated.

167. — The organization of the workers' leisure time is also being constantly improved. The number of athletic fields as well as meeting rooms and canteens is growing. Film showings are being held more and more regularly. It should be noted that:

— Housing developments grouping more than five hundred workers must have permanent indoor facilities for the organization of educational or recreational meetings;

— Housing developments grouping more than a thousand workers must, in addition, have an athletic field.

OTHER CONTRACTS

168. — The contract for the hiring of services between natives is made according to native local custom and not regulated by law.

169. — Civil servants are not subject to the provisions relative to the work or employment contract, but have their own statute which determines their rights and obligations. The same is true for the agents of the territorial police.

170. — The river work contract is that by which a national of the Congo or Ruanda-Urundi or of the neighboring colonies is hired for service on a ship having its home port either in the Congo or Ruanda-Urundi, even if the contract is concluded abroad. This type of contract includes, for both parties, the same rights and obligations as provided in the legislation relative to the work contract.

171. — The maritime work contract is regulated by the Belgian law of June 5, 1928.

172. — Through the employment contract, regulated by the decree of June 25, 1949, a person who is not a native of Ruanda-Urundi or of the neighboring colonies may engage his services with the intention of performing them mainly in Ruanda-Urundi. The Resident General may, by individual or collective decision, extend the benefit of the provisions of this decree to any native whose degree of evolution justifies this assimilation.

In principle, the date when the contract becomes effective, the object and nature of employment, the place or region where it is to be carried out, the term of the contract, the remuneration, the additional advantages and the eventually reimbursable expenses, as well as all other terms, are left to the entire discretion of the parties involved. In any case, certain provisions limit this freedom. In this connection, the decree fixes the minimum remuneration payable to the employee, regulates the payment of damages resulting from accidents and sickness, the question of vacations, of round-trip voyages in the contracts involving expatriation, as well as the question of bonds and deposits, length of notice and indemnities should the contract be broken. Any contractual clause giving the employee lesser advantages than those prescribed by the decree is null and void. Finally, local customs and the general principles of right and fairness are applied in the absence of legal provisions.

173. — The apprenticeship contract is regulated by the decree of July 23, 1957. Apprentices and trainees, even those not receiving remuneration, are protected by the decree against work accidents and professional diseases and have the right to family allowances.

174. — The following contracts should, finally, be cited: the enterprise contract, the supply contract and the tenant-farmer contract. These contracts concern, essentially, the supplying of a specific piece of work, in exchange for a sum determined beforehand between the parties, not for the work itself, but for its result. These contracts are not regulated.

STATE INSURANCE

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

175. — The system of family allowances for natives has been enforceable in Ruanda-Urundi, but its application has been suspended until the present time. Many employers, especially in the centers, do however, grant family allowances for the benefit of the wives and children dependent on their workers. The amount of these allowances is at least equal to one quarter the amount of the ration for the children, and one half of this amount for the wife.

176. — As far as non-natives are concerned, the system was reorganized in 1955. Any employer having in his service one or several persons subject to the decree relative to the old age or premature death of employees has the obligation of paying, each quarter, a monthly sum, for each employee, to the Employees' Pension and Family Allowance Fund ("Caisse des Pensions et Allocations Familiales des Employés").

Allocations are paid each quarter by the Pension and Family Allowance Fund. The allowances are, respectively, 750, 900, 1,150 and 1,300 francs per month for the first, second, third and fourth child; 1,400 francs for the fifth and following children. As for the wife's allowance, its amount is equal to the highest amount paid for one of the children benefitting from these allowances.

177. — Government agents, under the personnel statute of the Administration, receive family indemnities increased by a certain percentage, according to the cost of living index.

WORK ACCIDENTS AND PROFESSIONAL DISEASES

Persons Under Work Contract.

178. — All employers are held responsible for having insurance against the risks of work accidents and professional diseases; this

insurance may be secured from the Colonial Fund of Disability ("Fonds Colonial des Invalidités") or from an approved Mutual Benefit Company. Employers must pay all of the premiums. Work accidents and professional diseases which might result in an absence of fifteen days or more from work or the death of the victim must be made known to the territorial administrator. He carries out the formalities and pays the indemnities to the victims or their beneficiaries. The Prosecutor's office intervenes in case of dispute.

179. — Payment of damages is incumbent upon :

— The employer during the first thirty days of incapacity, unless he has paid the extra premium (10 % of the premium). If this is the case, he is free of all obligation the day following the accident if this results in at least fifteen days of incapacity;

— The insuring body, beginning with the thirty-first day. If the employer has paid the extra premium mentioned above, the insuring body does, however, assume responsibility as of the day after the accident.

180. — According to whether work incapacity is temporary and total, temporary and partial, or permanent, total or partial, the victim is entitled, beginning on the thirty-first day of incapacity, to various allowances or indemnities representing two-thirds of the wages earned at the time of the accident or at the onset of the disease and, eventually, affected by the coefficient of incapacity. At the end of a three-year review period, the annual allowance is replaced by a life annuity. The indemnities, allowances or annuities may not be lower than a vital minimum fixed by the Governor and multiplied, if necessary, by the coefficient of incapacity.

181. — The victim has the right to all the medical care necessitated by his condition as well as to the prosthesis the use of which is considered indispensable until the expiration of the three-year review term. In case of death, the funeral and burial costs must be paid by the employer. In this case, the annuities paid to the widow and children represent 20 and 15 % respectively of the annual basic salary.

182. — During the first thirty days of incapacity, the victim is entitled to two-thirds of his salary as well as to all of the advantages in kind or their countervalue.

183. — The payment of damages provided by law is not due when the work accident or the professional disease has been intentionally caused by the victim.

Persons Under Employment Contract.

184. — In 1945, decrees were issued obliging the employer to carry insurance against professional risks either from the Colonial Fund of Disability, controlled and underwritten by the government, or from an approved insurance company.

185. — With regard to work accidents, the premium varies according to the risks involved in each establishment. The indemnities, allowances and annuities are calculated on the basis of the salary earned by the victim during the three hundred and sixty-five days preceding the accident, but limited to 240,000 francs a year.

186. — During the first sixty days of incapacity, the employer must pay the victim two-thirds of his salary. He must also pay for the medical care given during this period. The insurance company must, however, reimburse the employer for the surgical, hospital and transportation costs as well as for the orthopedic and other prosthetic apparatus, as of the day of the accident. Beginning on the sixty-first day of incapacity and until the expiration of the review period, the insurance company carries the burden of these expenses.

187. — In case of temporary and total incapacity, the victim has the right to a daily indemnity equal to two-thirds of his average, daily salary. If incapacity is temporary and partial, the indemnity provided above is multiplied by an incapacity coefficient. In case of permanent and total incapacity, the allowance due to the victim is equal to 100 % of the first portion of his salary (1) and to 20 % of the second portion. If incapacity is permanent and partial, this allowance is multiplied by the incapacity coefficient.

188. — During a review period of three years, the amount of the allowance may be modified as a result of improvement or aggravation in the condition of the victim, or in the case of death. On the expiration of this period, the allowance is replaced by a life annuity. The allowance may be increased when the victim is gravely injured and needs the attendance of a third party.

189. — In case of death of the victim, an indemnity is granted for funeral costs, the husband or wife, if neither separated nor divorced, receives a life annuity; a temporary annuity is granted to the children and a life annuity to the father and mother of the victim if he has left neither wife nor child and inasmuch as they were dependents of the victim.

190. — With regard to professional diseases, the annual premiums are fixed at 30,000 francs for the pneumoconiosis (silicosis and asbestosis) and at 2,000 francs for the other risks. The premiums are due, no matter how long risks are run, except in certain special cases in connection with the 30,000 francs premium.

191. — The only authorized insuring body is the Fund of Disability of Ruanda-Urundi ("Fonds des Invalidités du Ruanda-Urundi"). Compensation is identical to that provided for work accidents. The basic salary is, however, that which has been paid to the victim for the services

(1) Apportionment is determined by regulation.

performed during the three hundred and sixty five days preceding the day on which the incapacity occurred. If the incapacity occurs after the victim has left the employment concerned, the three hundred and sixty five days preceding the day on which he ceased to be exposed to the risk must be taken into consideration. On the other hand, the review period is ten years. Under certain conditions, this period may be extended to fifteen years for those suffering from silicosis.

HEALTH — DISABILITY

Persons Under Work Contract.

192. — A system of accident allowances for the benefit of workers has been set up by a decree of 1957. Compensation is due for disability resulting from a disease contracted or an accident occurring during a period of services rendered while under work contract or river work contract. Disability must involve a permanent or presumed permanent reduction of earning capacity at a rate equal to or lower than one-third of that of a worker in the same circumstances and with the same training.

193. — The allowances granted vary according to whether the victim was subject to the pension system or whether a former worker, now disabled, is concerned. These allowances begin the day on which the request has been made in legal form. As for the widow's allowance, it consists of a single allowance equal to the annual sum of the allowance received by the husband at the time of his death. When a widow's allowance is granted, the children under sixteen years of age receive, in addition, a single allowance, the sum of which is equal to 10 %, 25 %, 50 %, 75 % or 100 % of the amount of the widow's allowance depending on whether there are one, two, three, four or more children of the deceased.

194. — The amount of the premiums is determined by legal provisions relative to workers' pensions (11 % of the pension premium). Half of the amount of the premium is paid by the employer, the other half by the worker. The insurance is handled by the Fund of Disability of Ruanda-Urundi, underwritten by the government. It is this body that grants the allowances, which are paid quarterly, at the end of the period, directly to the beneficiaries and by the territorial administrator. The native courts may designate the person who may receive the allowance in the name of the beneficiary, should the regular beneficiary be prevented from receiving it for a long period of time because of his state of health. Moreover allowances may be paid directly to the beneficiaries by postal money order, in the localities specified by the Governor.

195. — The decisions of the insurance company may give rise to claims on the part of applicants. For this purpose, there is a Claims Commission in each residence which settles claims without possibility of appeal.

Persons Under Employment Contract.

196. — Disability allowances may be granted, under the conditions determined by law, to employees unable to cover their needs by the income derived from work following a disease contracted or an accident suffered while they were subject to the legal provisions of the Old-Age and Premature Death Insurance Employee Contract.

197. — In order to provide for this insurance, employer and employee pay quarterly dues to the Pension and Family Allowance Fund of the Employees of the former Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi ("Caisse des Pensions et Allocations Familiales des Employés de l'ex-Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi").

PENSIONS

Persons Under Work Contract.

198. — The pension system for the benefit of native workers became effective on January 1, 1957. The advantages provided by this legislation may be summarized as follows:

- Granting of a retirement pension at the age of fifty-five;
- Granting of allowances complementary to the retirement pension for workers who have worked before the decree became effective and if they fulfill certain conditions;
- Granting of allowances to former workers who have performed services before the decree became effective and who do not fulfill the conditions required in order to receive the above complementary allowance;
- Granting of allowances to widows and orphans.

199. — Natives at least sixteen years of age and hired under a work contract are subject to insurance. Non-stabilized workers, day and temporary workers and workers subject to the legal provisions of the premature death insurance contract are not eligible for insurance.

200. — The financing of the advantages provided in the decree is made possible by employers' and employees' dues, the amount of which varies according to the category of salary. The body responsible for this insurance is the Pension Fund of the Workers of Ruanda-Urundi ("Caisse des Pensions des Travailleurs du Ruanda-Urundi"), public body within the Ministry of African Affairs.

201. — Requests for pensions and allowances are transmitted by the territorial administrator. Payments are also made through him. As in matters related to health-disability insurance, a Claims Commission has been set up in each seat of residence. It settles, in final resort, the claims introduced by applicants appealing the decisions made by the insuring body, awarding, refusing or reducing the amount of pensions and allowances.

Persons Under Employment Contract.

202. — It is compulsory that every employee be affiliated with the Pension and Family Allowance Fund of Ruanda-Urundi. The dues paid for the insured worker are intended for the following uses:

- Payment of an old-age life annuity;
- Payment of a widow's life annuity;
- Payment of allowances for services rendered prior to January 1, 1942 (1);
- Payment of allowances to orphans;
- Payment of increases in annuities and allowances when economic circumstances justify a readjustment of the amount originally fixed;
- Payment of allowances to former employees, to their widows and orphans;
- Payment of medical care to colonial employees, to members of their families and to their beneficiaries.

203. — The total amount of dues to be paid to the Pension and Family Fund of Ruanda-Urundi, including the premiums covering health-disability insurance, is 20 % of the monthly wages of the employee up to a yearly sum of earnings of 180,000 francs. Of these 20 %, 12.2 % must be paid by the employer and 7.8 % by the employee.

HELP TO THE UNEMPLOYED

Persons Under Work Contract.

204. — There are no regulations for unemployed native workers. The government does, however, strive, in various ways, to reduce unemployment. Official employment agencies exist in Usumbura, Kitega, Astrida and Kigali. Moreover, the number of unemployed is very small. It represents at about 1 % of the average total of workers. Unemployment is practically restricted to the Usumbura agglomeration.

Persons Under Employment Contract.

205. — A decree, issued in 1957, instituted a temporary aid system for the benefit of unemployed non-natives. Such persons, besides fulfil-

ling the nationality and residence terms, must be in need, be registered as applicants for employment with a public or private employment agency, and must not have a reputation for notorious misbehavior or be addicted to drinking, gambling or betting.

206. — There are two categories of aid to persons deprived of work: relief allowances and housing facilities if the unemployed person has none. These benefits are granted for limited periods only (from three to a maximum of nine months). They may not be granted more than twice to the same person during an uninterrupted three-year period.

207. — Applications for relief must be sent to the territorial administrator whose decision may be appealed through the Governor General.

208. — There are, in fact, few unemployed persons, since it is compulsory that employers repatriate their employees. Otherwise, needy persons are repatriated at government expense.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

LABOR-MANAGEMENT COUNCILS

209. — Throughout the Territory, every employer must set up a Native Labor-Management Council in each of his factories, workyards, stores or groups of establishments employing at least one hundred workers within a radius of about ten miles.

210. — The Labor-Management Council includes, besides the employer or his delegate, three to twelve effective members, chosen from among the native personnel of the company and representing in so far as possible, the various categories of workers. The appointment of members of the Council is made, half by the employer, half by the workers and in the manner determined by the common consent of the employer and the territorial administrator.

211. — The purpose of the Labor-Management Council is to ensure a permanent contact and to harmonize worker-employer relations, to improve working conditions and to make it possible, for the administration as well as for the employer, to be kept aware of the workers' aspirations. It is compulsory that these Councils meet during the first month of each quarter. Employers may also request that the Council meet each time they deem it necessary, as may the territorial administrator.

LOCAL WORKERS' COMMITTEES

212. — The Governor may also set up Local Workers' Committees in the regional centers in which the size of the labor force justifies

(1) Date when the first temporary measures became effective.

this. The Local Committee is composed of five to twelve native workers or employees chosen by the Resident with care to provide adequate representation of the local labor force and taking into consideration, inasmuch as possible, the proposals made by the Labor-Management Councils and the professional trade unions in the place concerned. Local authorities and outstanding persons are also consulted before these appointments are made.

213. — The purpose of the Local Committee is to ensure a permanent contact between the Administration and the workers by giving these latter, through their qualified representatives, the opportunity to express their wishes, to study questions relative to their professional, material and social interests, and to be kept posted on administrative measures and other dispositions which concern them.

214. — It is compulsory that the Local Committee meet during the second month of each semester; the territorial administrator presides over these meetings and may convoke the Committee wherever he deems it necessary.

215. — At the present time there are four Local Workers' Committees (Usumbura, Ruhengeri, Nyanza and Ngozi).

LABOR AND NATIVE SOCIAL PROGRESS COMMISSIONS (" COMMISSIONS DU TRAVAIL ET DU PROGRES SOCIAL INDIGENE [TEPSI] ")

216. — There are three Labor and Native Social Progress Commissions, that is, two Regional Commissions in the seat of each residence and the Commission of Ruanda-Urundi which sits in Usumbura.

217. — The Regional Commissions each include three representatives of the government, three to five members representing the employers within the jurisdiction and five members representing the workers. The government may, moreover, appoint one or several persons with consultative power responsible for helping the native delegates and who are chosen in consideration of the preferences expressed by the workers, their Labor-Management Councils, their Local Committees and their professional labor unions.

218. — The Commission of Ruanda-Urundi includes five government representatives, five employers' representatives, and five workers' representatives. The Bami, their advisors and the heads of services concerned may also participate in the work of this Commission, but only in a consultative capacity.

219. — The functions of these Commissions are as follows :

— To see to the protection of the workers and their material, cultural and social well-being; to encourage the evolution of the working class and to promote the necessary collaboration between management and labor;

— To examine statistics and reports relative to labor; to control the activity of the Labor-Management Councils, the Local Workers' Committees and the professional trade unions;

— To study all questions relative to the workers' situation which are submitted to it, either by the authorities, by their members, or by another Commission;

— To study and give advice on questions relative to recruitment;

— To give advice on regulation drafts concerning labor and, especially on the regular adjustment of the salary and ration rate to present-day circumstances and on questions relative to housing;

— To present suggestions to the authorities, to give advice to management, to inform workers of the measures concerning them and to endeavor to be of help to them.

PROFESSIONAL TRADE UNIONS

220. — The exclusive purpose of the professional trade unions is the study, the protection and the development of the professional and social interests of their members. Their competence is limited to a locality or region specified in the statutes. There are two types of trade unions: the professional trade union and the company trade union.

221. — The trade unions may be consulted with regard to all the disputes and questions within their competence and related to the profession of their members. They may take counsel together freely in the pursuit of their common aims. They may decide to suspend work collectively when there is a collective labor conflict and the conciliation procedure has been regularly followed without resulting in an accord or the signature of an compromise, or, if after consultation or arbitration, the employer does not carry out his obligations.

222. — Three decrees of January 1957 regulate :

— The exercise of the right of association by agents of the Administration of Africa and the Judicial Order, including temporary agents;

— The exercise of the right of association by inhabitants of Ruanda-Urundi, with the exception of agents of the Administration of Africa and the Judicial Order, including temporary agents;

— The trade-union status of the personnel of the Administration of Africa.

223. — Five trade-union organizations are represented in the Territory at the present time:

- L'AFAC ("Syndicat Indépendant du Personnel d'Afrique" (1);
- L'APIC ("Syndicat Professionnel du Personnel Auxiliaire de l'Administration du Territoire du Ruanda-Urundi") (2);
- The CGSLB ("Centrale Générale des Syndicats Libéraux de Belgique");
- The CSC ("Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens");
- The FGTB ("Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique").

COLLECTIVE LABOR CONFLICTS

224. — A legislative ordinance of 1957 regulated the compulsory procedure of conciliation and arbitration to be followed in case of collective labor conflict. In virtue of these regulations, the parties may not resort to a strike or lock-out except when procedure ends in total failure or when one of the parties to the agreements concluded or the arbitral decision reached does not carry out his obligations. Before there can be recourse to these methods, moreover, the Governor and the other party must be notified and four clear days from the date of the reception of this notice must first have elapsed.

225. — Procedure provides for the following:

- Direct negotiations between the parties;
- The intervention of the territorial administrator or of his delegate, which takes place as a matter of routine if both parties or one of them request it and if the conflict lasts more than one week;
- If the dispute continues, the intervention of the Resident, who sets up an arbitration commission;
- In case of refusal by the parties to sign the arbitral compromise, the sending of a report to the Governor, who can set up a higher commission;
- If conciliation is still not attained, the sending of an official report of failure to the Governor by the president of the higher commission.

(1) The abbreviation AFAC refers to the former name: "Association des Fonctionnaires et Agents de la Colonie".

(2) The abbreviation APIC refers to the former name: "Association du Personnel Indigène de la Colonie".

LABOR PROTECTION AND RECRUITMENT

HEALTH AND SANITATION

226. — The employer must take all the measures necessary in order to ensure the health and safety of the work methods and processes used and of the places of work. This imperative provision of the decrees in the work contract gives the employer the responsibility for taking any measures necessitated by the situation, even if they have not been provided for by special regulations. For example, the employer must see to it that the workers have drinkable water and latrines at the place of work. Elsewhere, the law gives specifications as to first-aid kits, dispensaries, infirmaries and hospitals, as well as to the size of the medical staff indispensable for the proper operation of medical units.

227. — An ordinance applicable to all the establishments classified as dangerous, unsanitary or inconvenient, to all the public services or establishments regulates the protection against injury from machines and mechanical equipment; protection against falls, wounds from debris, splinters or any other matter; the manipulation of voluminous, heavy or dangerous objects; the precautions against fires, explosions or emanations of harmful or dangerous gases; the precautions to be taken while the workers are at rest.

228. — Special regulations have been issued by the Governor dealing especially with painting by pneumatic pulverization, medical control of silicosis, building, terracing, scaffolding, demolition work, all the engineering work done with boilers and steam machines, the transportation, handling and storage of inflammable liquids, electrical installations, the mining policies, night labor of women and children, etc.

229. — The Governor may set up safety and sanitation committees in the establishments designated by him, on the advice of the competent technical services.

230. — The "Association des Industriels de Belgique (AIB)" and its agents have been authorized to provide technical assistance to the Labor Inspection Service since 1954.

231. — The "Commission de la Main-d'œuvre et du travail indigène" (Commission of Native Manpower and Labor) as well as the "Commission du travail" (Labor Commission) set up within the "Service du travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale" (Labor and State Insurance Company) of the Government General is active in Ruanda-Urundi.

LABOR INSPECTION

232. — Labor inspection was instituted in Ruanda-Urundi by a decree of 1952. It is applied to all bodies, individual or corporate,

private or public, party to a work, employment, apprenticeship or training contract or any form of hiring services. The general purpose of this inspection is to promote the harmonious development of relations between employers and workers and to encourage the respect for social justice.

233. — For this purpose inspectors may enter and visit freely, between sunrise and sunset, work yards and any areas other than those used exclusively for the private abode of the employer or of his superintendent, when they have a reasonable motive to assume that inspection is necessary. They enjoy the same rights without prior warning and at any hour of the night when they have a reasonable motive to assume that one or several workers is working or housed by the employer.

234. — The inspectors have, moreover, the power to present observations to the employer or his superintendent as well as to the workers; to warn the employer, his superintendent or the workers regarding the observance of their legal obligations; to establish, in reports, the inobservance of legal provisions when this inobservance constitutes a violation; in case of emergency, to take all the necessary measures for the protection of the personnel and even to order the suspension of work in case of imminent and grave danger involving the safety of the workers.

235. — As of January 1, 1958, Labor Inspection has been elevated to the rank of Labor Service in Ruanda-Urundi. This service is directed by a chief labor inspector and also includes three mainly itinerant chief inspectors; these latter regularly visit all the establishments and, at the end of their inspection tours, file reports the findings of which lead to letters of remarks, warnings, even law suits. Moreover, the service manages all the general questions relative to native labor.

RECRUITMENT

236. — For work within the country, one finds practically everywhere persons who offer their services spontaneously and on the spot; therefore, it is not possible to speak of actual recruitment. This activity is limited to the hiring of workers for employment beyond the borders of the Territory, either in the Congo or in one of the neighboring British territories.

237. — In cases where the work contract must be carried out in places located more than about 15 miles from the border, the employer must obtain a special permit issued by the Governor. Any employer who requests this special recruitment permit must support his request by giving all the indications possible concerning the conditions under which the contract will be carried out. He must ensure the transportation of the recruits to destination and give them the reglementary medical care. The request is granted only if proof is furnished of the existence, in the country where the contract must be carried out, of legislation

and of an organization guaranteeing adequate protection of the rights of those hired. The exit passport is delivered only if the work contract signed by the worker has been properly visaed by the territorial authorities.

238. — The work contract presented to the recruits must conform to the special conditions set down by the regulations, the principles of which are the following:

- Only male adults with a certificate of fitness for all types of work may be hired;

- All recruits must undergo medical preparation (vaccination) before their departure; this must be done before the certificate of physical fitness is issued;

- The recruits and the members of their families must be supplied with the necessary equipment;

- The term of the work contract cannot exceed three years;

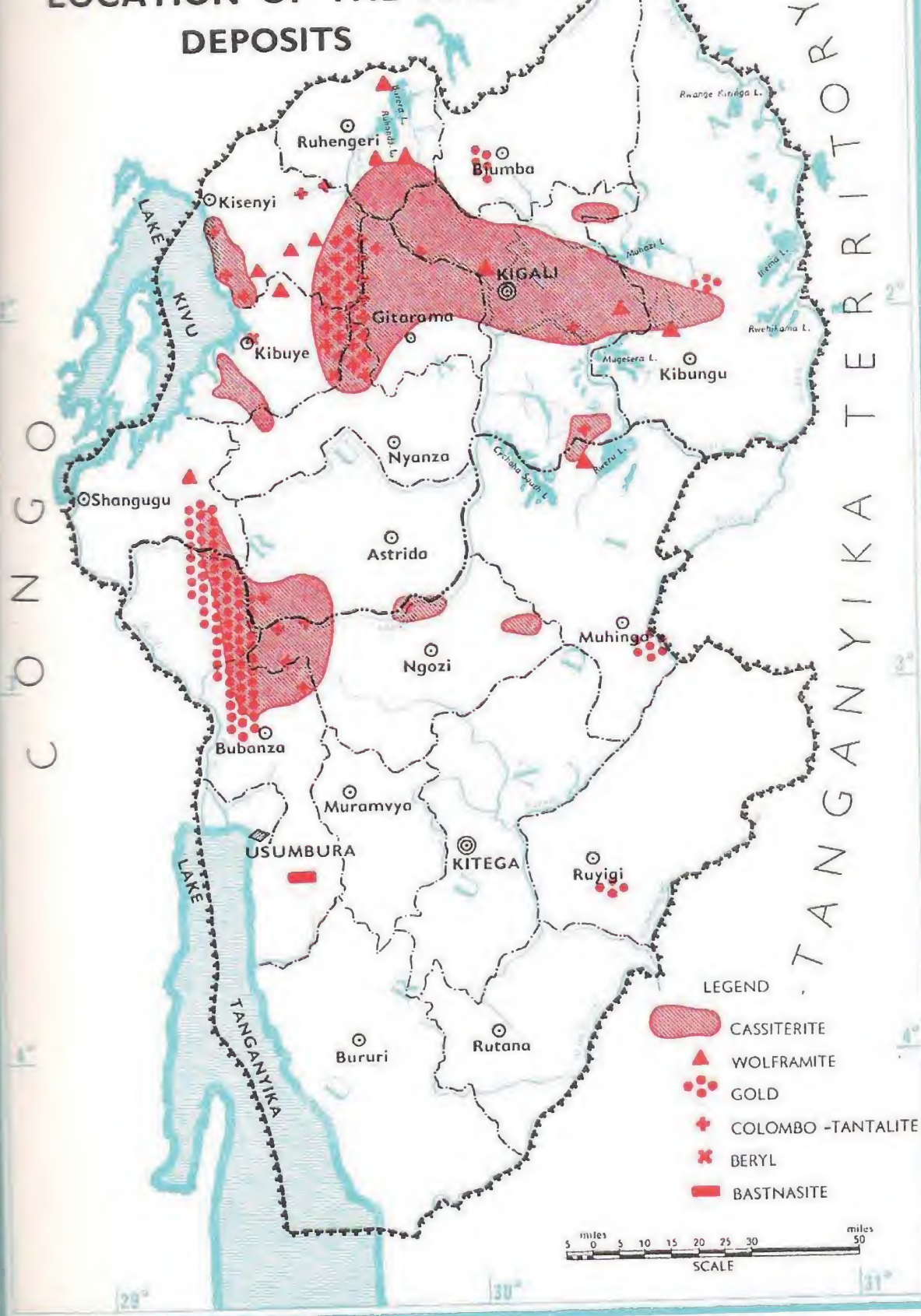
- On expiration of the term, the recruit and his family must be repatriated at the expense of the employer.

239. — The International Conferences which each year bring together civil servants of the Labor and Medical Services of Ruanda-Urundi, Uganda, the Tanganyika Territory and sometimes Kenya, examine all problems relative to labor migrants going to the territories of British East Africa. The eighth conference, held in Usumbura in November 1957, drew up a model work contract which became compulsory for all recruiters and which guarantees that the employer at the place of destination will respect all the main clauses relative to labor legislation.

The ninth conference was held in March 1959, in Kampala.

RUANDA-URUNDI UGANDA

LOCATION OF THE MAIN DEPOSITS



UGANDA-URUNDI TOURIST MAP

LEGEND

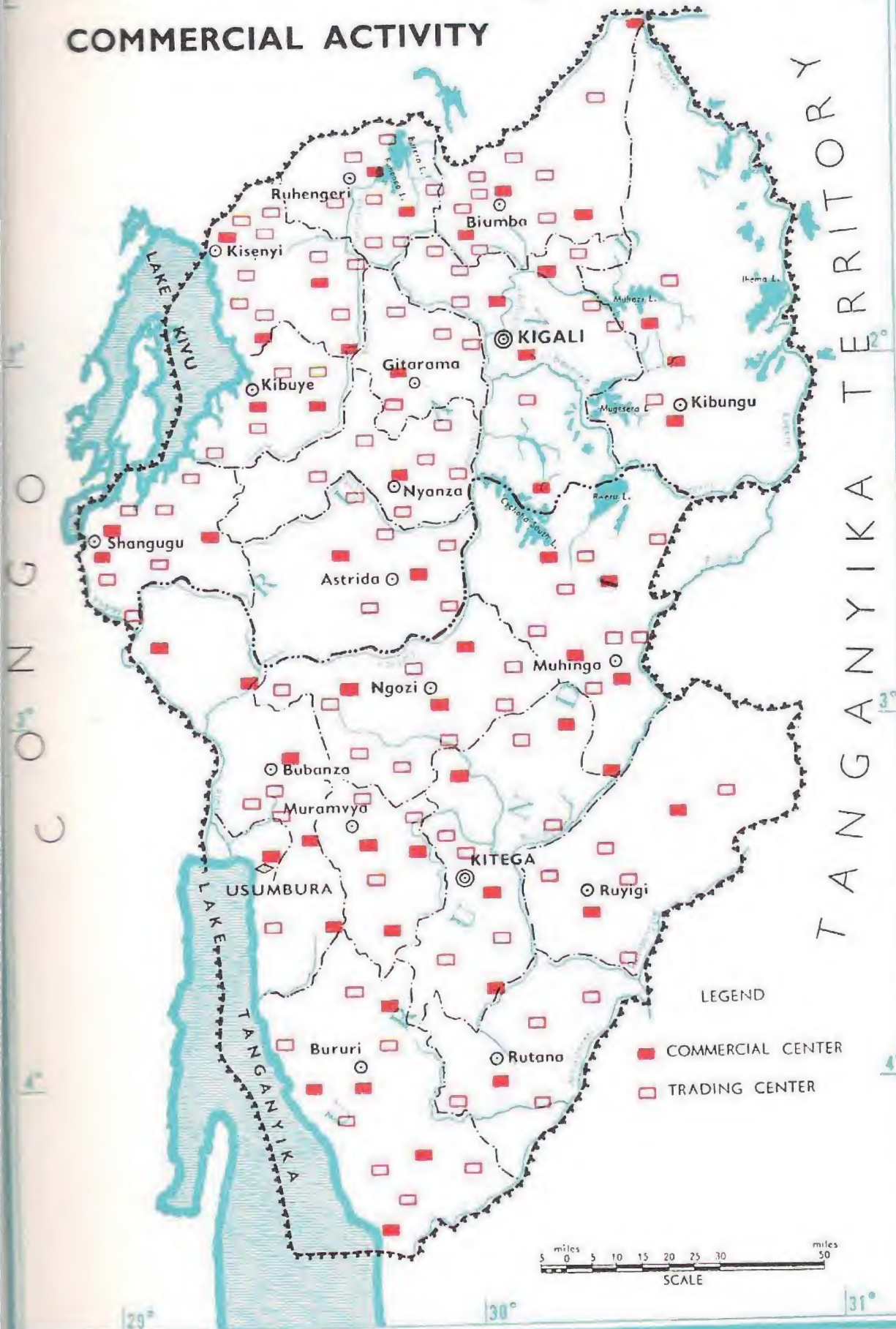
- HOTEL
- RESTAURANT
- PYRAMID
- SOURCE OF THE NILE
- VOLCANO
- FALLS
- BOUNDARIES OF THE NATIONAL PARKS

SCALE

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 miles

RUANDA-URUNDI COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

UGANDA



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